NLB 178.002

Newsletter, bound vol 4-6

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California Department of Natural Resources
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Warren T. Hannum
Director

M. B. Pratt
State Forester

Sacramento

Estelle J. Baxter, Editor

VOL. 4, NOS. 1 and 2 N E W S L E T T E R NOVEMBER & DECEMBER, 1944

JAN 19 1945
Library
SAN FRANCISCO

FORESTRY CONFERENCE HELD AT OREGON

Celebrating its 35th birthday, the Western Forestry and Conservation Association met at Portland, Oregon, December 7 to 9. This organization has promoted better fire protection and improved forest practices and constructive legislation.

More than 250 attended the conference, representing forest industries and State and Federal agencies from seven western timbered states. Preponderance of attendance was from industry. Proposed by the group was employment of a full-time secretary to maintain better liaison on improved forest practices and development in equipment and technics among its membership.

Continued forestry operations as a result of better management and utilization, was stressed at the meeting. Industry is working actively on better forest practices in logging, so the land may be left in better condition for reproduction. In the Washington and Oregon fir belt various methods of accomplishing reproduction are being followed.

One interesting system is the "delayed cutting" method. Alternating blocks or strips of timber are left between clear cut areas until the cut areas are reseeded. Then the uncut block of timber is removed.

Many companies practice broadcast burning of cut-over lands to get rid of slash and improve reproduction, but there are so many risks and uncertainties involved in this method that it seems to be losing support.

Local fire weather data and forecasts are being used more and more in connection with logging operations. During periods of hazardous weather, special men are assigned patrol jobs in critical areas by the private companies. Double checks are made on spark arresters, rights of way are kept clear and clean; night watchmen go on duty before the day crew leaves, landings are wet down, and water holes for firefighting purposes developed.

One organization reported putting teeth on bulldozer blades and piling their brush along roads and other critical areas for about 50 percent of the previous cost and with a resultant better job. This has possibilities in California, particularly in the pine areas and possibly in the redwoods.

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Our farm woodlands alone have a larger area than the combined forests of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Italy.

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"PETE" PETERSEN WRITES

L. T. "Pete" Petersen, Division of Forestry Technician, and now Ensign in the Navy, wrote recently of his experiences in the South Seas. We're printing his letter below:

"Just received a copy of the September NEWS LETTER. Thanks a lot for sending it. I see where Jake is having a busy time in England and France.

"I left through the Golden Gate August 14, spent ten days in Pearl Harbor, then was assigned to this ship as a small boat officer. It is a landing ship dock and is the pride of the amphibious forces. It is large and really packs a pay load. 'Ask the Japs'.

"Hawaii is really beautiful but its beaches are overrated. It is really the outpost of civilization--ask Chuck or Emery. I have been in five different ports and have only seen a few native huts, but of course there are always the thousands of Army and Navy buildings. There is not a place to buy a single thing except tooth paste, cigarettes, etc.

"Upon leaving Pearl Harbor we sailed for weeks over the endless blue Pacific and finally arrived at Leyte in the Philippines. I led a wave of boats into the beach during the assault phase.

"The warmup the Navy gave that beach and the Japs is something I'll never forget. The warships were all firing at point blank range. After sunup the crescendo of battle really increased when flight after flight of Navy planes dropped their bombs on the beach.

"We have quite a few more landings to make and then we'll all head for the Golden Gate. That's what we're all waiting for.

"Give my regards to everyone in the Division.

Sincerely,

PETE."

Ensign L. T. Petersen
USS Rushmore L.S.D. 14
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

. . . . .

During a discussion on girls, one soldier remarked: "I like the shy, demure type myself. You know, the kind you have to whistle at twice."

NEED FOR CORK OAK ACORNS DOUBLED IN '44

Sixteen thousand pounds of cork oak acorns, double the amount harvested last year, are needed for the propagation of cork oak trees in California, for this and seventeen other states depending upon California for their supply, says Woodbridge Metcalf, extension forester, University of California.

"Acorns ripen during November, December and January, usually in three different ways. The first of the crop is poor, later it is better, and those collected after December 15 will be the best acorns. However, this year we will be glad to get any freshly collected acorns, and those who collect them will be paid at the rate of ten cents a pound," Metcalf said.

"Those harvesting the acorns should know that they ought never to be placed in a building and allowed to dry out. They should be put in sacks and placed in a refrigerator or ice plant, if available, or put on the north side of the house and watered once in a while. If allowed to dry out in a building for as short a time as ten days, the acorns will be killed," he warned.

If anyone has cork oak acorns to sell, he is asked to write to Woodbridge Metcalf, extension forester, Agricultural Extension Service, University of California, in Berkeley, or the farm advisors in the county Agricultural Extension Service offices, who will be glad to supply shipping instructions.

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When lightning strikes a tree, its heat turns moisture in the wood to steam, and the tree actually explodes. However, careless smokers and incendiarists cause half our forest fires, more than five times as many as result from lightning.

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DONALD LANDON KILLED IN ACTION

Word was received by State Forester M. B. Pratt that Associate Ranger Donald Landon, formerly in Butte County, was killed in action in Germany on October 6. Landon was a sergeant in a tank destroyer battalion.

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Half of the nation's commercial forest is second growth timber, re-grown on cutover land. Future harvests will come from third and fourth growth timber, as the present trend to sustained yield logging increases.

CATHEDRAL OAK

Cathedral Oak rides the cliff of South Pasadena's rustic Arroyo Seco Park, and is believed to be at least 600 years old, according to the writings of the valiant Padre Juan Crespi, who was Padre Junipero Serra's right-hand man on his long journey from Mexico to found the missions of Alta, California, and who, when the sadly crippled Serra was unable to push onward by land toward Monterey in 1769, accompanied Caspar de Portola and his party of 66 soldiers, priests, muleteers, and Indians on the first overland trip northward through California.

Franciscan padres always walked. Easter morning, 1770, found them in camp under the Cathedral Oak, and there they held the first Easter service on California soil.

After Mission San Fernando had been established in 1791, the padres, on their journeys by foot from mission to mission, made the Cathedral Oak their overnight shelter, between San Gabriel and San Fernando. At one time a bell hung there to toll the hour of morning mass.--FAMOUS TREES, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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The California nutmeg tree, Torreya californica, has the long sharp needles of a conifer but bears a fruit which looks like a plum, according to Dr. Herbert L. Mason, Curator of the Herbarium on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. It is said that in the early days these fruits were sold to miners as nutmegs.

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Professor: "Generally speaking, can you define priorities?"

Student: "Priorities is something you must write on orders to get what there isn't anything left of but."

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LONG LIFE FOR FENCE POSTS

Relief is offered by Woodbridge Metcalf to farmers who face high costs of posts for new fencing or repairing of old fences. Metcalf, extension specialist in forestry, University of California, says this relief comes in the way of methods of preserving freshly cut posts of various woods with oil solutions of the wood preservative, pentachlorophenol. Experiments have been conducted with pine, oak, and eucalyptus posts. The posts are put in the ground and treated according to methods outlined by Metcalf in a new mimeographed leaflet just published. The oil solution with pentachlorophenol penetrates the post and preserves it.

This leaflet on preserving fence posts may be obtained by writing Woodbridge Metcalf, Extension Specialist in Forestry, University of California, Berkeley.

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STATE FORESTER PRATT WRITES FROM MEXICO

Deputy Director of Natural Resources DeWitt Nelson this month received the following letter from State Forester M. B. Pratt, who is vacationing in Mexico:

"San Jose Purua
Michoacan, Mexico

"Now that we are settled for a couple of weeks with no incentive to go places and see things, I shall inform you and all others in the office of some of the things that have taken place since we left Sacramento.

"Our trip by plane was interesting, especially since we did not get sick as did some of the passengers. We were strapped in and released when we landed, which we did four times on our way to Mexico City. We didn't sleep much in our reclining chairs even though there were few rough spots in the air. We left Los Angeles at 10:30 p.m. and arrived in Mexico City at 12:30 the next day. One meal, breakfast, was served on the plane by the steward, a Mexican boy, who prepared it in a cubbyhole of a kitchen.

"On Sunday we went through the customs and then were taken to the hotel in a taxicab. The driver drove all over the street and sounded his horn on every occasion. The din is terrific and serves no purpose as far as I can see. Crossing a main thoroughfare on foot is a hazardous procedure, especially the Avenue Reforma, which is wide and buzzing with the traffic going at high speed.

"We stayed at the hotel for six days and took a trip every day to interesting places. A bus on Avenue Reforma, two blocks from the hotel, took us to the center of the city for 20 centavos a piece, or four cents in U. S. money. In a short time I learned how to get around and had little trouble finding someone who could speak English.

"The Art Gallery has many famous paintings, chief of which is a huge mural by Rivera. The original was painted for John P. Rockefeller, Jr., for the Rockefeller Center in New York City, but was so communistic in tone that he refused to accept it, although he paid for the job. Therefore, Rivera reproduced it on the walls of the Art Gallery in Mexico City.

"Near the gallery is a place where huge funeral wreaths are made from gardinias, violets, roses and other flowers. People come in automobiles for them and tie them on the tops of their cars. Across the street is the Alameda, where artists are busy making sketches. Bootblacks pester you, so I had a shine for 25 centavos (five cents). This is one of the cheap things in Mexico.

"My wife bought some toilet articles at Sanborns, one of the large stores, and paid more for them than in the States. Rates for room and meals at good hotels are about the same as in California, except that there is plenty of butter, bacon, steaks, etc. It is wise not to eat food in any but the best places. Greasy food especially is bad. One of our friends who was on the plane with us became very sick and is now on a strict diet. So far we have felt fine.

"The 7500 ft. altitude in Mexico City did not affect me, even though I did a lot of walking.

"An interesting trip was to Xochimilco, the place of flowers and where the so-called floating gardens are located. These areas are broken up by canals on the banks of which poplar trees have been planted in rows. The roots of these trees have anchored the trees which are called 'Margaritas' by the Mexicans.

"We were taken out in a barge poled by a husky Indian. Little canoes came up and Senoritas offered flowers and dulces. An armful of flowers can be had for a few centavos. Large beds of them could be seen growing on the bank back of the trees, also many kinds of vegetables. Musicians came up in barges, and for a price, played Paloma. They don't do things for nothing in Mexico, and there are lots of beggars that want something for nothing.

"One of the most impressive places visited was the Castle of Chapultepec located in a beautiful forest park by that name. The castle contains paintings, sculpture and relics of the days of Maximillan and Carlotta, and offers a beautiful view of the valley of Mexico. The gardens of the castle are filled with trees such as the Montezuma cypress, a variety of our bald cypress, aravcaria, elm, ash and poplar. We attended a band concert in the park given by a splendid military band and a splendid pianist. Everything was highly classical, admission 20 centavos (4 cents). Such a concert would have cost plenty in California.

"We had to get special transportation to come to San Jose Purea, which is 148 miles from Mexico City. It is a spa 4200 feet high, that has been developed in the last three years and is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen. To reach it we came over two mountain ranges. One of the passes was 10,000 feet high.

"Our driver was a graduate of the University of Mexico and spoke good English.

"I was surprised to see considerable timber on the mountains over which we passed. It consisted chiefly of Mexican white pine, which has long needles of a weeping appearance, and big-cone spruce. The forests are very open. The size of the trees is about that of our second growth timber. I saw signs of fire in only one place and that was where corn fields were located. There are no lookouts. Our driver said the region was so high there was little danger of fire. As far as I could learn, the forests are owned by the government. Very little cutting was observed, and that was for cordwood.

"This place is noted for its winters and was our real objective. The properties of De Agus Del Balneario are supposed to be very miraculous for what ails you. There are three pools in which to bathe and bath houses in which to soak. Outside our room on a shelf 100 feet above the ground, we can look directly into a canyon 2600 feet deep, at the bottom of which is a river. The waters we drink and in which we bathe come out of the side of a mountain. They are ochre-colored and their sediment, a brown clay, is very healing in its properties.

"The meals here are the best we have found. There is nothing to do but relax or walk the mountain trails that were made to plant thousands of orange and lemon trees on the canyon slopes. There is a strange tree in the patio (found it to be Pochota, silk cotton tree). It has large pods that are cottony when they burst. We are staying here two weeks and will then go to Cuernavaca.

"Please express our deep appreciation again for the grand party given us by the members of the State Division of Forestry. MERRITT PRATT."

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ALLAN PORTIGAL IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Lieutenant H. A. (Allan) Portigal, former Assistant Ranger in Orange County, is now based in the South Pacific and is bombardier-navigator on a B-29. Allan, we are informed, represented the Division of Forestry when Japan was bombed.

Below is Allan's address, so those of you who knew him "when", may drop him a line once in a while.

Lieutenant H. A. Portigal, O-703792
881st Bomb. Sqdn.
500th Bomb Group
APO 237
% Postmaster, San Francisco, California

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Sixteen thousand pounds of cork oak acorns are needed for California's new cork industry, says Woodbridge Metcalf, agricultural extension specialist in the University of California.

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CHRISTMAS TREE HAS MANY FALSE NAMES

The Douglas Fir, largely used in the Western United States as a Christmas tree, while scientifically known as the Pseudotsuga, or false hemlock, is neither a hemlock, nor, as its common name implies, is it a fir. So says Dr. Herbert L. Mason, associate professor of botany on the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

The Pseudotsuga is probably the most important timber tree in the area where it grows, and its great size often rivals the redwoods. The lumber was formerly sold under the name of Oregon pine, and this too, is wrong, Dr. Mason points out, as it is not a pine.

There are six species of this tree in the world, two of which are found in California. One is confined to the mountains of Southern California, the other is widespread through the mountains and valleys from central California through the Pacific Northwest. The tree may be identified easily by the cones which have protruding three-pronged bracts, or in the absence of cones by the papery brown bud scales of the previous year, which may be seen clinging to the foliage, Dr. Mason says.

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A motorist in England who had a 50-gallon tank of gas in reserve when rationing was introduced, consulted a friend as to what to do about it.

"Bury it, my dear fellow," was the reply. Accordingly, he gave his gardener instructions next day to dig a hole for it in a secluded spot.

After a time the gardener returned. "I've buried the gas," he said. "What do you want done with the tank?"

FAREWELL PARTY HELD FOR FORESTER PRATT

Honoring State Forester M. B. Pratt, who is retiring from State service on January 1, 172 State and Federal forestry employees and guests attended a testimonial dinner held at the Hotel Senator, Sacramento, November 17.

M.C. for the evening was Woodbridge Metcalf of the University of California, who kept the affair going with zest. A large parchment scroll signed by all those present was presented to Pratt, together with $400 in war bonds and a gift of luggage to both Mr. and Mrs. Pratt.

In addition, and as an added mark of the veneration in which Pratt is held by the members of the Division of Forestry, there is in preparation a large bronze plaque to be placed at the Sequoia gigantia tree previously dedicted to his honor in Whitaker State Forest.

Pratt, with his wife, left for Mexico and Central America for a much-needed rest.

In charge of completion of arrangements for the dinner was Division Engineer Charles Ennis, whose untiring efforts did much to make the affair a success.

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A man went to the insurance office to have his life insured.

"Do you drive?" the insurance agent asked.

"No," informed the applicant.

"Do you fly?"

"No."

"Sorry, sir," snapped the agent curtly, "but we no longer insure pedestrians."

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Ye Editor apologizes for having to consolidate the November and December issues of the NEWS LETTER, but you can blame it all on a summer vacation that arrived in November, with a resultant lazy feeling for the balance of the year.

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California Department of Natural Resources
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Warren T. Hannum
Director

Sacramento

De Witt Nelson
State Forester

Estelle J. Baxter, Editor

VOL. 4, NOS. 3 & 4 NEWS LETTER JANUARY & FEBRUARY, 1945

NELSON NAMED STATE FORESTER

Succeeding M. B. Pratt, who retired as State Forester on January 1, is De Witt Nelson, former Deputy Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

Former Supervisor of San Bernardino National Forest, Nelson has an extensive background of forestry. Graduate of Iowa State College, he joined the U. S. Forest Service in 1925, working in several of California's National Forests as ranger, assistant supervisor and supervisor.

Nelson has spent thirteen years in northern California and five in the southern part of the State and is well acquainted with our forestry problems.

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FIRE HAZARD STRESSED FOR CONSERVATION WEEK

California's eleventh Conservation Week, March 7 to 14, marks the start of another drive to conserve the State's forest, range and farm resources from the ravages of fire, Woodbridge Metcalf, University of California Agricultural Extension Service forester, declared this month.

Metcalf said the week would see renewed campaigns to stimulate interest in volunteer farm fire companies. Nearly 14,000 farmers now are serving in 1204 of these farm fire companies and Metcalf attributes the savings of an estimated ten million dollars worth of resources to their efforts.

Other important war conservation and production projects also will be emphasized during Conservation Week. The State Division of Forestry, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Agricultural Extension Service all are cooperating with the California Conservation Council to promote better public understanding of good land management practices and the promotion of food and other vital war necessities, Metcalf stated.

"The reduction of fire hazards and the readiness to fight farm fires during the dry season now approaching will be of the utmost importance in 1945," Metcalf said. "Labor shortages on farms and in agricultural areas will increase the responsibilities of farm fire companies and make necessary the utmost vigilance."

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A widow is a fortunate woman. She knows all about men and the men who know anything about her are dead.

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BATTLE OF IPS BEGINS

With the above "scare" headline appearing in local newspapers, the Division of Forestry Insect Control project was officially under way on the morning of February 19 in the Burney-McCloud area of Shasta and Siskiyou counties.

Much preliminary groundwork was necessary before the program could become operative. Among the obstacles to be overcome was that of having the insect control law amended by the Legislature. It was also necessary to obtain an emergency appropriation and prepare cooperative agreements with local ranchers, timber owners and operators.

Working with the State has been the Bureau of Entomology, represented by Dr. Paul Keen, Dr. Ralph Hall and Walter Buckhorn.

It was found necessary to transfer many Assistant Rangers into Shasta County so that the project could be carried out. These men will pass on to their fellow workers the knowledge they have gained through this work so that should it be necessary to institute similar programs in other counties or districts, the work will be facilitated.

Among the men garnering blisters and sore muscles as well as knowledge, are:

District I: Ranger Hugo Lindblom and Assistant Ranger Ernest Siipola.
District III: Assistant Rangers Lou Reese and Oliver Huberty.
District V: Assistant Ranger Paul Scott and Firetruck Driver Carl Benson.
District VI: Assistant Ranger Roy Hamblin. Assistant Ranger Cook was also on the project but left when he received the usual "Greetings from the President".
District II: Assistant Rangers Lee Lange, Chester Small, Fred Hufford, Leslie A. Brown, Merrill Swain, James Heffley; State Ranger J. A. Graves and Associate Ranger Melvin Pomponio.

The kitchen and cook crew are Fred Fisher, cook, and Wesley Odom, kitchen helper.

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As the doorman ran down to open the limousine door, he tripped and rolled down the last four steps.

"For heaven's sake, be careful," cried the club manager. "They'll think you're one of our members!"

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STATE BOARD STUDIES CHAPARRAL CONTROL

One of the problems confronting the State Board of Forestry is the investigation of improved methods of clearing and controlling the extensive acreage of chaparral, or hard-brush. In northern California, chaparral lands are used chiefly for livestock grazing and game production.

The State Board of Forestry last summer requested the Forestry Department on the Berkeley campus of the University of California to gather information on the cost of controlling brush, including the clearing of the more productive chaparral lands, and on the resultant improvement for pasturage. The study, now being conducted in several northern counties, is headed by A. W. Sampson, professor of forestry, working in cooperation with the State Division of Forestry.

Present practices for controlling and utilizing the brushlands are costly and hazardous, it is reported. For the first eight months of 1944, property losses from fire amounted to more than $3,500,000 on lands under State protection.

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"How old are you, little girl?" asked the bus driver.

"If you don't mind, big boy, I'll pay full fare and keep my statistics to myself!"

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WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST SPREADS SOUTH AGAIN

White pine blister rust, advancing 65 miles farther south into valuable sugar pine forests of California in 1944, extended the rust infection zone almost halfway across the commercial sugar pine belt, according to reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This disease, a fungus that kills five-needled pines, was found on currant and gooseberry plants during the fall of 1944 in several locations on the Tahoe and Eldorado national forests, reaching as far south as Amador County. White pine blister rust, which lives alternatively on sugar pine and currant and gooseberry plants, is kept under control by eradicating the wild currant and gooseberry plants growing within 1,000 feet of sugar pine stands.

In the Pacific Coast Region, the control program is a joint undertaking by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration, the States of California and Oregon, and private timber owners. These agencies conduct control work, each on the land within its jurisdiction. The leadership, coordination, and technical direction of all control work is the responsibility of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

More than two-thirds--2,531,320 acres--of all sugar pine growth, including the more important sugar pine producing areas of California and Oregon, require protection against blister rust damage, say control authorities. While the war has delayed this work, the job of eradicating currant and gooseberry bushes from this large territory was 37 per cent completed at the end of 1944.

To maintain control of white pine blister rust, most control areas must be worked more than once at periodic intervals to remove bushes that may have grown from sprouts, from seed in the soil, or from small or unnoticed bushes. Regrowths from these sources may occur when logging operations have reduced shaded areas. At the close of 1944, currants and gooseberries, or ribes as they are commonly called, had been removed for the first time from 952,000 acres and 422,000 acres had been reworked. In 1944, more than 7,000,000 ribes were removed from 43,334 acres of forest land.

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FARM SAFETY MEASURES URGED BY U. C. FORESTER

Accidents and fires on farms cut down production of needed war-time food and fiber and every step should be taken to prevent them, according to Woodbridge Metcalf, extension specialist in forestry, University of California.

"Now, during the slack time on farms, is a good time to look around and eliminate causes of possible accidents and fire hazards," he said.

Metcalf pointed out that farming is one of the hazardous occupations, according to statistics. He suggested some simple precautions to guard against costly accidents:

Have place for things and keep them there.
Avoid storing loose materials overhead in the rafters.
Keep things out from underfoot as much as possible. It is easy to trip over a pitchfork handle.
Farm buildings with lights should have the wires inspected. Have a dry place to stand when throwing switches.
If using a lantern, light it outside the barn and provide a secure place to hang it.
Avoid smoking or lighting matches around the barn.
Do not store gasoline or kerosene in the barn.
Oily rags or waste should be burned.

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Guest: "Look here! How long must I wait for the half portion of duck I ordered?"

Waiter: "'Til somebody orders the other half. We can't go out and kill half a duck."

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PUBLIC RELATIONS AND RECREATION

By Arnold F. Wallen, Asst.
State Forest Ranger

Public relations is one phase of the Division of Forestry's activities which has been sorely neglected in the past. A concerted effort to remedy this situation should be made by every member of our organization in the forthcoming year, as well as in the years to come.

At the present time our so-called public relations efforts consist of a series of "No's and Don'ts." The public soon tires of a program consisting of: "Hazardous Fire Area; No Camping; No Fires; No Smoking; NO NOTHING!". Each of the above No's is followed by a quotation from the law which provides stiff penalties and dire results for violations.

This program is undoubtedly necessary, and we will in all probability continue to post our hazardous fire areas for some time to come. Let's continue our program as in the past, but------make provisions for a few DO's, and invitation, instead of a "No". Wouldn't our campaign to prevent fires be more acceptable to the public if we said, "No Camping, No Fires, Camping and Picnic Grounds Provided Ahead?"

Throughout the State of California, from the great valleys to the lands controlled by the U. S. Forest Service, there exists a strip of extremely hazardous fire area.

In this vast area of millions of acres, provisions where it is possible to legally smoke, build a campfire, picnic, etc., are virtually non-existent, with the possible exception of a few commercial and highly unsatisfactory picnic grounds. An example of this occurs in Tulare County. Here we have a State highway from Visalia to Sequoia National Park, over twenty miles of this road, between the valley and the park, paralleling the beautiful Kaweah River, and with two or three disreputable picnic and campgrounds operated on a commercial basis.

Thousands of motorists travel this road only to be greeted by Hazardous Fire Area signs, No Camp Fires, Smoking Not Allowed. No provision is made for them to stop and enjoy a pot of coffee with their picnic lunch.

The Division of Forestry should immediately embark upon a program to provide picnic grounds and fire-proofed camp sites for the tourists. If these sites were provided in the foothill areas (our so-called Zones I and II), it would be difficult to imagine the benefits to be derived from such a program! Thousands of people would become conscious of the existence of our excellent Division of Forestry. Our problem of protecting the most inflammable lands in the State would be shared by the public.

Myriads of beautiful camp sites occur in the lower reaches of the Sierra Nevada. Development of these sites should be undertaken in the immediate future. Many property owners would donate such land to the State, others would lease or sell selected recreational sites, a program of this sort being beneficial on a local as well as a State-wide basis.

Such a project, if inaugurated, and enlarged upon, would benefit the Division of Forestry in many ways. It would:

1. Provide a safe place for tourists and motorists to smoke and camp, reducing local fire hazards.

2. Increase public interest in our problem, creating more careful habits on the public's part while in the "woods".

3. Focus the public's eye on the Division of Forestry as an individual unit not to be misconstrued with other forestry organizations.

4. Provide opportunity for a patrolman, Ranger or Assistant Ranger to contact the public on "our own ground", selling our organization and fire prevention.

Numerous other benefits would be realized as the program progressed and expanded, each bettering in its own way the Division of Forestry.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: The foregoing is presented without editing in any manner. Our only official comment is that the subject has been often considered in the past and even showed up in the preliminaries of the current budget battle. We like the idea, but.....!)

NEWS FROM BELGIUM

Walt Winters recently received the following letter from M/Sgt. John Hoeppen:

"Jan. 12 - Belgium.

"Dear Walt:

Just a little move to a more active sector of the front. Jerry pushed us for a few days but we corralled him. The weather is very cold and snow about one foot deep on flats; the drifts are deeper. If I were here for anything else besides this war it would be interesting.

The forestry in this country is very good. Underbrush is cleared and land is quickly replanted. Can look from a hilltop and almost tell the age of the different forest areas. It is mostly pine, but some plots of hard wood. Shrapnel raises heck with the trees and in a future generation someone's saw teeth will be dulled by it.

Sorry I can't tell you what kind of pines or firs, but I know the plant is from seedlings--believe the ground is cultivated the first few years. A fire break is left around every 50-acre patch. This firebreak is a favorite place for Jerry to mine and booby trap.

We are fortunate in being indoors, for cooking and sleeping, but the towns ahead are shot up so we might go into the field. That will be rough.

I'm feeling fine--lost weight, but able to take on eats and what sleep I need. Say, this wire certainly keeps us busy. If we keep it in the air, shells get it. On the ground, tanks chew it to pieces.

John."

M/Sgt. John Hoeppen, 39116169
84th Sig. Co.
APO 84
Postmaster, New York City.

. . . . . .

"I want an E string for my violin," said the G^{1} in a London music store.

The girl clerk ducked behind the counter and came up with all the violin strings in the shop.

"Pick it hout yerself," said she. "I carn't tell the blinkin' 'e's from the she's".

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SLIGHTLY PERSONAL:

Rumor has it that Deputy State Forester Metcalf has sent a strongly-worded letter to State Forester Nelson requesting that certain Sacramento office personnel be presented with a copy of the alphabet and required to study the intricacies of the letter construction contained therein.

It seems that during the recent training program held in the District IV section, Fire Control Officer Walter Winters strolled about the Fresno office admiring its architectural beauty, particularly the block lettering on various office doors. Winters paused before two identical doors with somewhat similar lettering and it s eems he confused his "W's" and "M's", or perhaps he looked at them upside down.

In any event, he dared tread where few men have trod. Result: one very startled steno-clerk and a most confused and red-faced Fire Control officer. We can hardly blame Cecil for his concern in this matter. -- The Wandering Reporter.

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Ensign L. T. (Pete) Petersen recently pushed his landing ship up to some hush-hush island in the Pacific and signalled in for Ensign Chuck Fairbank to come out and get him. Then they spent most of two days reorganizing the Division of Forestry, so we hear. Oh well, the Japs can use a little rest--and we can take it!

. . . . . .

A furious man dashed into a newspaper office. He was a local celebrity and had been reported as present at a boxing match.

"You referred to me as the 'well-known lightweight champion'," he roared.

"Well--" said the editor.

"And I'm not! That's my brother. I'm the coal dealer!"

. . . . . .

U. C. FOLDER TELLS HOW TO KILL BRUSH, STUMPS

A convenient and economical method of killing old stumps, brush, poison oak, and even trees, has been put in mimeographed form and is now available to home owners and farmers. The mimeograph describes a mechanical method and a chemical method for removing stumps and deals separately with poison oak and other brush.

The title of the bulletin is: Killing Trees, Stumps, and Brush, Including Poison Oak. It may be obtained free from the Agricultural Extension Service, University of California, Berkeley, or from the Agricultural Extension Service offices in the counties.

. . . . . .

Fish & Game Commission
Library Copy
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

California Department of Natural Resources
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Warren T. Hannum
Director

Sacramento

De Witt Nelson
State Forester

Estelle J. Baxter, Editor

VOL. 4, NO. 7 NEWS LETTER MAY 1945

JUN 26 1945

CONTROL BURNING POLICY ESTABLISHED

Control burning policy for Districts I, II, III, IV and V, north of the Tehachapi's, was established at the Forestry Board meeting held in April. This is intended to aid in prevention of promiscuous uncontrolled fires through cooperation with landowners in clearing lands suitable for range purposes by use of "controlled fires" under permit.

Also planned is an educational program in cooperation with local organizations and schools, to prevent carelessly and intentionally caused fires. State Forestry members will work with landowners in developing a land management program embodying classification of ranch lands suitable for conversion to range lands.

Areas to be "control burned" will be determined on a progressive or rotation basis over a period of several years. These areas will be held within reasonable limits utilizing as far as possible topographic and natural barrier limits. Forestry members will designate location of fire control lines to be constructed by the landowners or applicants for control burning permits.

After fire control lines have been prepared and inspected, a burning permit will be issued upon application, and the burning scheduled so it may be accomplished with reasonable safety.

Control burning for improvement of ranches is still in the experimental stage as there is much yet to be learned in proper land management and use of fire as a land management tool. Success of this program will rest equally with the Division of Forestry and the livestock interests throughout the State.

Because of the watershed values and potential flood damages which may result from denudation of the southern watersheds by fire, the following modifications of the policy set for districts north of the Tehachapi's will apply:

1. No control burning projects will be permitted on lands which have a slope gradient that cannot be disked.

2. No control burns will be permitted on areas so situated that accelerated runoff due to denudation will cause damage to property owners and stream channels below the proposed burn.

3. Applicant must obtain written approval for a proposed burn from adjacent property owners before permit is issued.

. . . .

FOREST SERVICE MEASURES AGAINST JAP BOMB BALLOONS

Intensified precautionary measures have been taken in the last several months by the U. S. Forest Service against attempts by the Japanese to set forest fires through the medium of bomb-carrying free balloons, Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the Forest Service, announced this month.

Watts issued a statement after disclosure by the War and Navy Departments of the "sporadic" and "aimless" attacks of the Japanese long-range balloons on the western part of the North American mainland, in which he said the Wartime Forest Fire Prevention campaign now in progress will stress the newest danger to the nation's forest resources.

"We have been combatting this problem since the Japanese released their first wind-blown balloons carrying explosives," Watts said. "We have been and are continuing to cooperate with the military authorities in subduing this potential menace."

Forest Service personnel in western regions are undergoing training "to handle" incendiaries and explosives that are found when the balloons have fallen. Military authorities warned civilians not to touch the explosives.

The Forest Service chief reiterated that special efforts are being made to spot the balloons immediately and he requested that they be reported instantly to the nearest authorities.

. . . . . .

"They say a sharp nose indicates curiosity."

"Yes, and a flattened one indicates too much curiosity."

. . . . . .

CORK OAK PROGRAM LAUNCHED IN THE SOUTH

More than 850,000 California cork oak acorns have been distributed in eight southern states in an attempt to develop a domestic supply of cork, Woodbridge Metcalf, forester of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of California, reported recently. Metcalf returned last week from a 4300-mile tour, approved by the ODT and endorsed by Departments of Forestry of the southern states.

"If only a portion of these acorns becomes established as trees throughout the live oak regions of the southern states, they should constitute a satisfactory local supply for continued plantings in areas where the cork oak shows its ability to grow," Metcalf said.

More than 150,000 cork oak trees have been planted in California during the past four years, Metcalf declared, and there are 4,000 California trees old enough to bear acorns suitable for planting.

In contrast, he pointed out, there are only about 100 trees in the states of Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina which can match this qualification. Forestry departments of these states, aided by research experts from industry, will carry on the planting programs, Metcalf declared.

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Timber trusses in warehouses saved 200,000 tons of steel. Expressing gratitude to the forest industries, the Army said, "Tanks," -- and then built 7,000 of them with the metal saved.

. . . . . .

OVERSEAS MAIL

From Herb Kaufner, former Division member now riding the briny waves, comes the following letter:

> "I suppose you have long since lost track of me and all I can say now is that I'm somewhere in the Pacific. The newspapers will probably give you a vague idea, although I don't really know, as I haven't seen one for months.
>
> "I've been on the Fanshaw Bay since last August and have been back once, shortly after our tangle with the Jap fleet off Leyte. I saw Jess and the boys but my time was quite limited and I didn't get to Sacramento, much as I would have liked to. Jess keeps me quite up to date on current forestry matters and I'm following the bug control project with interest. Looks like the first complete break-away from fire control. Good luck to all concerned.
>
> "The end of the war in Europe was met out here with nothing much more than shoulder shrugs and a hoorah or two, everyone knowing full well

that the effect would not be felt for months.

"I'm convinced it will be a considerable length of time before we are mustered out, even after the war's end. The geographical nature of this theater is such that it is absurd to look forward to an immediate smashing defeat of the enemy. One does not appreciate the meaning of the word distance until he has wandered over the open sea for months at a time. I've certainly changed some of my pre-war conceptions.

"I've found several people on board who 'talk the language'. There is one chap who is a Cal-Forester '44, another who was a Park Ranger at Jackson's Hole, and my room mate is an ex-forestry student who went into the Border Patrol. I've got a few forestry texts on board and try to dip into them when we are not too busy.

"My best to everyone. I'll try to see you the next time I come home.

Herb Kaufner."

(Lt. (j.g.) H. B. Kaufner
USS Fanshaw Bay (CVE 70)
Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California)

. . . . . .

Colonel (after reviewing troops): "Hang it all. What's the idea of parading all the big men in front of the little men?"

Lieutenant: "It's the sergeant's fault, sir. He used to run a fruit store."

. . . . . .

Because of irregular topography, logging railroads sometimes cost as much as $25,000 per mile. Hmmm, we've got fifty yards of Victory garden that's cost that much in liniment, alone!

. . . . . .

Forest fires have been known to overtake running deer and men on horseback. Sounds like the nags we usually bet on.

NEWS FROM MIKE BROCK

It's been some time since we heard from Mike Brock, who joined forces with Uncle Sam a few months back. But the other day a V-Mail arrived:

"Hello Folks:

"Just received the Spring news letter from the Division, with the subject heading, 'Odds and Ends' and appreciated it a great deal.

"I have been wondering what changes and developments have been taking place in the Division of late and think your letter a splendid idea and know it will be much appreciated by those of us in the service.

"I have been in Germany for some time now and like everyone else was very glad to see the war end here. We are now 'sweating out' (a GI term) our next move whether we will be sent to the Pacific or remain here in Germany as part of the Army of Occupation. Most of us hope it will be the Pacific as it would probably mean a furlough at home while en route.

"Germany is a very pretty country, especially this time of year, when everything is in bloom. There are many beautiful flowers here with tulips the most common, and it is not unusual to see acres of them in one field. The cities have taken a terrific beating and imagine a place as large as Sacramento, or larger, with not a building left standing, and you will understand the picture.

"Well, folks, will have to close for the time. With best regards to all. Would enjoy hearing from you.

Mike."

T/S W. F. Brock, 3-9048410
Co. A, 1288th Eng. Comb. Bn.
APO 408, % Postmaster
New York City

. / . / . / .

The demure young bride, her face a mark of winsome ignorance, slowly walked down the aisle, clinging to the arm of her father. As she reached the platform before the altar, her dainty foot brushed a flower pot, upsetting it. She looked at the dirt gravely, then raised her large childlike eyes to the sedate face of the old minister and said: "That's a h--l of a place to put a lily!"

One of our readers sent in the following contribution, with the suggestion that it be dedicated to the Department of Finance. As for us--we aren't talking!

As the Head of the Division for Procurement of Revision
Was a man of prompt decision - Morton Quirk.
Ph.D in Calisthenics, P.D.Q. in Pathogenics,
He has just the proper background for the work.

From the pastoral aroma of Aloma, Oklahoma,
With a pittance of a salary in hand,
His acceptance has been whetted, even aided and abetted
By emolument that netted some five grand.

So, with energy ecstatic, this fanatic left his attic
And hastened on to Washington, D. C.
Where, with verve and vim and vigor, he went hunting for the nigger
In the woodpile of the WPB.

After months of patient process, Morton's spicular proboscis
Had unearthed a reprehensible hiatus
In reply by Blair and Blair to his thirteenth questionnaire
In connection with their inventory status.

They had written "Your directive when effective was defective
In its ultimate objective - and what's more
Neolithic hieroglyphic is, to us, more specific
Than the drivel you keep dumping at our door."

This sacrilege discovered, Morton fainted, then recovered
Sufficiently to write, "We are convinced
That sabotage is camouflaged behind perverted persiflage
Expect me on the 22d inst."

But first he sent a checker, then he sent a checker's checker
Still nothing was disclosed as being wrong;
So a checker's checker's checker came to check the checker's checker
And the process was laborious and long.

Then followed a procession of the follow-up profession
Through the records of the firm of Blair and Blair.
From breakfast until supper some new super-follow-upper
Tore his hair because of Morton's questionnaire.

The file is closed, completed, though our hero, undefeated,
Carries on in some department as before.
But Victory's in sight of - not because of, but in spite of -
Doctor Morton's mighty efforts in the war!

--Anon.

PERSONNEL CHANGES:

Division members have been moving almost with as much frequency as those in the armed forces, and during the recent past, the following changes were made:

GEORGE RUTH from Susanville to Calaveras

FRED HERBERT from Calaveras to the Sacramento office

WILLIAM MANN to Susanville

MILES YOUNG to the Dispatching Office, Sacramento

JOHN CALLAGHAN to Placer County from Sacramento

JAMES K. MACE from Redding to Pasadena

MELVIN POMPONIO to be Acting Deputy at Redding

. . . . .

"Ya like to read?"

"Yeh."

"What'cha like t' read?"

"Oh, Lil' Orphanannie, Pop-eye'n Flash Gord'n."

"Ya like O. Henry?"

"Naw! De nuts git in me teeth."

. . . . . .

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

VOL. 6, NO. 1 W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR JANUARY 1947

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION LIBRARY
FORESTRY

CALIFORNIA

LEGISLATURE COMMENDS DIVISION'S FIRE PREVENTION WORK

In recognition of the fine effort expended by all Division of Forestry personnel throughout the 1946 fire season the Assembly of the California Legislature passed on January 30 House Resolution No. 78 that reads as follows:

Relative to commending the State Division of Forestry upon their fire control work.

WHEREAS, The fine forests of the State of California are such valuable assets of the State, both scenically and economically, that enormous damage results when even a small fire occurs in a forest area, which makes prevention of fires a great and important part of any fire control program in this State; and

WHEREAS, During the past year the fire control program of the Division of Forestry was so well carried out that there were 400 less fires than in other years, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Division of Forestry of the State of California is commended upon its excellent fire prevention program and the fine work of its field men which resulted in this splendid record of successful prevention of forest fires; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of this Assembly is requested to send copies of this resolution to the Director of Natural Resources and to the Division of Forestry of California.

STATE FORESTER HOPEFUL FOR BETTER SEASON IN 1947.

To the best of our knowledge the Division of Forestry's field effortsin prevention of fires have never before been formally recognized by the representatives of the people of California. Every Division employee should be justly proud of the record established this past season and of the recognition of that record by the State Assembly. On behalf of all of you who have this past year thrown your efforts toward prevention work with the same enthusiasm you have toward actual suppression work in years past, I have gratefully accepted a copy of the Assembly's resolution. I believe we are all aware of results that can be accomplished if we concentrate on our prevention efforts as well as our suppression efforts. Public education is the rudiment of fire prevention. Combine an intensive education program with our present hazard reduction program and we

will knock off 20% of our fires in a very short time. I am aware of the multitude of pre-fire season jobs that you are presently accomplishing. I know also that each of you has analyzed his prevention work of last season and is now taking aggressive steps toward improving it for the 1947 season. We can waste no effort in this field if we are to reduce fire occurrence on wild lands now being intensively used by a demanding public.

DeWitt Nelson,
STATE FORESTER.

MAKE THE NEWS LETTER VALUABLE

This is the first edition of our postwar News Letter. It is yours for expression and exchange of ideas. I sincerely believe we are all interested in the work of the Division and in those who are making it work. The value of this letter depends on the use you all make of it.

In Sacramento we are in the middle of an important legislative and budgetary session. This session will give us new opportunities and new responsibilities. The manner in which we redeem these opportunities and responsibilities will chart the future course of this Division. Our budget, if approved by the legislature in the form submitted by the Governor, will be the largest in our history. Our work in fire prevention and suppression this coming season must justify the increases.

We were better organized last year than ever before, but hampered by insufficient manpower and badly worn equipment. Unfortunately it does not look as if much equipment will be available by the start of the fire season, even though the Governor has recommended nearly a million dollars to buy new and replace old automotive equipment. Unless disapproved by the legislature we do have authorization for more manpower. We must tighten our belts a notch, use the manpower to best advantage, increase our prevention efforts and come out with another successful season in 1947.

DeWitt Nelson,
STATE FORESTER.

PROGRESSIVE FOREST BILLS BEFORE STATE LEGISLATURE

The fifty-seventh general session of the California Legislature convened on January 6 in its first post war regular session. By the first of February 1889 bills had been introduced in the Assembly and 1117 in the Senate. Although forestry measures are fewer in number this year as compared with those presented to the 1945 legislature, there are a number of extreme importance for the development of a complete forest conservation program. There have been included in the budget submitted by Governor Warren to the legislature on January 30 increased appropriations for fire prevention and suppression. One hundred and twentyfive thousand dollars has been included for Blister Rust control, $132,263 for forest management, including State Forest administration, forest practice work, and a new program of farm forestry, and $25,000 for forest insect control work. Two million dollars has also been asked as a part of the budget for the acquisition of State Forests, and $41,770 has been included to continue our range improvement program. Although space limits the discussion of bills presented to the legislature, the following summary indicates the scope of measures introduced to date:

Senate Bill No. 254. An Act to amend certain provisions of the Forest Practice Act. Section 3 - clarification of the Forest Practice District boundaries.

Section 5 - improving the method of balloting.
Senate Bill No. 264. To amend certain sections of the Government Code relating to the State Employees Retirement System with respect to fire suppression personnel of the State Division of Forestry.
Senate Bill No. 735. An Act making an appropriation to the Division of Forestry for a forest survey to be conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service.
Senate Bill No. 736. An Act making an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the purchase of State Forests.
Senate Bill No. 737. An Act to amend the present Forest Nursery law to authorize the Division to sell forest tree seedlings in lots of 1,000 and at minimum prices for reforestation work on private forest lands.
Senate Bill No. 739. An Act to amend sections 402, 403, and 408 of the Public Resources Code relating to the prevention and suppression of forest fires.
Senate Bill No. 740. An Act to amend Sec. 384A of the Penal Code relating to the cutting, transportation and sale of Christmas trees.
Senate Bill No. 745. An Act to amend sections 4151, 4165 and 4167 of the Public Resources Code relating to the prevention and suppression of forest fires.
Assembly Bill No. 608. An Act to add certain sections to the Health and Safety Code relative to County Fire Protection Districts.
Assembly Bill No. 949. An Act to add certain sections to the Control Land Clearance Act of 1945 to include provisions for the acquisition of land by the Division of Forestry, to be used for experimental purposes in the range improvement program. Experimentation to be done in cooperation with the College of Agriculture, University of California.
Assembly Bill No. 1250 and companion Senate Bill No. 666. Governor Warren's budget bills for the fiscal year July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948. The total appropriation to the Division of Forestry as contained in these budget bills totals $9,178,854. This budget is simply itemized as follows: Fire prevention and suppression, $5,188,227.00; Forest management, range improvement, State Nursery, $644,366.00; funds to outside counties, to the U. S. Forest Service, for white pine blister rust, and for pine beetle control, $1,172,230.00; acquisition of properties for State forests, for administrative sites, and funds for construction, $2,174,031. If this budget is approved by the Legislature it will show an increase of $2,197,756.00 over the budget for the present fiscal year.
Senate Resolution No. 33. A Resolution providing for the continuation of work by the Senate Forest Study Committee. This Resolution adopted by the Senate.
Senate Joint Resolution No. 4. Relating to memorializing the Congress of the United States concerning the appropriation of sufficient funds for the control of forest insects on National Forest lands in California.
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 9. Relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States concerning the appropriation of sufficient funds for adequate protection and full development of National Forest lands of California.

ABOUT THE DIVISION

DIVISION WILL DEVELOP NEW STATE FOREST.

The State Forest Purchase Committee early this month met in Sacramento and approved a recommendation of the State Board of Forestry to buy 46,878 acres of redwood forest land owned by the Caspar Lumber Company of Mendocino County as a State forest. More than six months of investigation and negotiation preceeded the purchase committee's action of acquiring the State forest - the first to be bought under provisions of Chapter 317, Statutes of 1945. In buying the forest land the Purchase Committee voiced many reasons why they considered the investment of $1,499,017 a sound and practicable one for the State. Among the reasons mentioned were: (1) having a wide variation of timber stocked on the unit in-

cluding virgin stands, cutover areas with excellent second growth timber and cutover lands with little or no reproduction, the property offers ample opportunity for experimentation and study of the difficult problems of old growth management, second growth treatment and reforestation that are prevalent in the Redwood Region.(2) the forest land meets all of the desirable and suitable specifications for State forests as outlined by the 1945 legislative act (3) the $1,499,017 constitutes an equitable price for land and timber (4) the Redwood tree's inherent silvicultural and forest management problems are unique and unlike those of any other forest region of the world. In the past neither the Federal nor the State government has aided this privately owned forest region in the development of improved forest practices. Having failed in contributing to the progress of forest management and silviculture the State being the local agency must now intensify its efforts in this field in order to be of valuable assistance to both large and small forest land owners in working out practical solutions to many forest problems (5) the lands of the Caspar Company borders Mendocino Woodlands, a recreational development of 5400 acres now held by the Department of Interior but in the process of being quitclaim deeded to the State for forestry and conservation purposes free of charge. The combined 52,278 acres will constitute an economic operating forest unit unusually well adapted to the purposes of the State of California for experimentation and demonstration of improved forest practices.

Members of the Forest Purchase Committee who, by Chapter 317, Statutes of 1945, are finally responsible for State Forest acquisitions, include Governor Earl Warren, Chairman, Director of Finance James Dean, Director of Natural Resources Warren T. Hannum, and Board of Forestry chairman W. S. Rosecrans.

Seventytwo per cent of the acreage purchased is cutover redwood forest land, much of which is well stocked with advanced second growth timber from 20 to 80 years of age, carrying a total volume estimated to be 236,132,000 board feet. Also involved in the purchase is an estimated volume of 258,079,000 board feet of large virgin timber on 22% of the area. The land supports in addition 90,432,000 board feet of small virgin timber left and to be left as a result of selective logging practices. The large virgin timber on 6% of the land area is being reserved by the Caspar Lumber Company and will be harvested under a precutting agreement with the Division.

The State, in purchasing this property, is the owner of land that has been under the control of a pioneering lumber company for more than 85 years. The Caspar Company dates back to 1861, when Captain Jacob Green Jackson, a stolid New Englander and early California pioneer, bought out his associates in a lumber mill on the Mendocino County coast, set up a new sawmill at the mouth of the Caspar Creek and began producing redwood lumber. The town that grew up around the sawmill was known as Caspar in honor of a German trapper named Kaspar, who was the only settler in this region previous to the lumber operation of Captain Jackson and his associates. Captain Jackson incorporated his company in 1881, steadily expanded the town of Caspar to more than 1,000 people, and throughout his life led in the development of sawmill operation, steam logging, and railroad transportation. In the early 70's Captain Jackson opened one of the first lumber yards in Los Angeles, then a town of less than 5,000, and in 1876 sold lumber that was used for the construction of the first wooden house in the town of Pasadena. On his death in 1901 the Caspar Lumber Company passed to the control of Jackson's two grandsons, Mr. Cass J. Wood and Mr. Clarence DeCamp, who have for the past 45 years carried forward the progressive actions of their grandfather. Under their guidance the company was among the first to have developed an economic study of land and resource holdings to determine areas, timber classes, and timber volumes for use in planning forest harvest. With

early
the advent of tractor logging in the late 20's and/30's, this company was among the first to abandon the wasteful and destructive steam logging practice.

In the 85 years of continuous operation the Caspar Company has removed more than 1½ billion board feet of redwood lumber from the property. Lumber and forest products will continue to flow from this land as a high percentage of the area has been left productive and is now growing a second crop of trees. State Forester Nelson estimates that after 50 years of intensive forest management the property will yield perpetually 20 million board feet of lumber per year.

Vice-President DeCamp passed away November 7, 1946, during the time the State of California was negotiating with the company for the purchase of the property. Both Mr. DeCamp and the Company's president, Mr. Wood, were extremely anxious to see the company's property in the hands of the people of California, to be used as an experimental and demonstrational unit for the progress of redwood forest management and utilization.

Out of respect and admiration for an early pioneer whose character, integrity, and accomplishments contributed much to the growth of California, it has been suggested that this forest be named the Jackson State Forest, for Jacob Green Jackson, founder of the Caspar Lumber Company.

PERSONNEL BOARD TO SURVEY SALARIES OF THE DIVISION:

In November State Forester Nelson appealed to the State Personnel Board for an overall salary survey of the Division of Forestry for the purpose of bringing the Division's classifications into balance with comparable agencies both within and without State service. The Board has recently recognized Mr. Nelson's appeal and has instructed its Survey staff to complete an analysis of the Division of Forestry classifications by the middle of March. The State Forester and District Deputies have appointed men at all levels to draft job classifications that will help the Survey Board in their analyzation of work loads and responsibilities of the various positions. The State Forester has emphasized that employees drafting job descriptions recognize the importance of doing a thorough and complete job. The descriptions are to be as short as possible, but at the same time complete, showing all the responsibilities and authorities that must be executed at each of the administrative levels.

PEOPLE OF EL CAJON COMMEND SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMPLOYEES:

Division employees of San Diego County received this month an expression of appreciation from the City Council of El Cajon for cooperatively assisting in the suppression of a serious fire that for a time threatened the lives and property of many citizens in the city.

In a resolution adopted January 6, the day of the fire, the City Council indicated that the City Fire Department had been seriously crippled when an explosion had burned 10 out of its 17 fire crew members - that the Division of Forestry had generously supplied men and equipment to combat the fire, and that the Division's employees had shown great skill and courage in suppressing a very dangerous fire. The resolution expressed the people's appreciation for a job well done.

DIVISION AUTO EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE TO MEET IN SACRAMENTO:

An auto equipment committee will meet February 12 - 15 in Sacramento to consider improved modifications for fire suppression automotive equipment to be purchased in the near future. The committee will be composed of Rangers LeRoy Neil and Joe Scherman, Assistant Deputy James Glenn, Fire Control Officer Walter Winters, Automotive engineers Fred Dodson and Luther Gordon, and Machinist J.W. Stevenson.

Plans and specifications are to be drawn by the committee for new improvements to be incorporated in suppression equipment purchased during the next two year period. A large committee was necessary to insure complete coverage of all conditions that might influence equipment modification.

DIVISION PERSONNEL CHANGES:

Ernest Aronstein, formerly auditor for the Department of Finance, has been appointed Departmental Accounting Officer to fill the position vacated recently by Dan H. Blood who is now Deputy Director-Comptroller of the Department of Natural Resources. Mr, Aronstein is well acquainted with departmental work, as he has for the past few years been in charge of the staff responsible for the auditing of the Department of Natural Resources.

Effective January 28, Deputy State Forester O.E. Fowler will undertake a new administrative assignment. Deputy Fowler will be in charge of the Division's postwar road development and telephone power line study. Effective the same day, Melvin Pomponio, formerly Deputy State Forester in District 2, will assume, with some additions, duties formerly performed by Mr. Fowler, and will adopt the title Operations Officer. George Craig appointed January 13 from a Civil Service list is a new forest technician for the Division. Mr. Craig, formerly employed as investigator for the Legislative Forest Study Committee, will work with Mr. Goldsmith of the Forest Manager's Section on surveys and appraisals, and will replace Goldsmith when he resigns. Mrs. W.B. Rider, whose husband was former Chief Deputy State Forester, was employed as administrative assistant on January 15 to assist the State Forester during the present legislative session by attending sessions, analyzing legislation pertaining to forestry, and following the progress of forstry bills. John Tomblin, Associate Ranger in San Bernardino County, was recently transferred to District 3 headquarters in Sacramento to take over his new duties as Acting Assistant Deputy. Neil Rice was appointed as Assistant Forestry Engineer on January 8 to work under Mr. Ennis on postwar construction programs. William Jamieson, who has been supervising the control burning project in Mendocino County, recently received a promotion from Assistant to Associate State Forest Ranger. L.T. Burcham has been employed as Assistant Technician to supervise operations on the Mountain Home State Forest in Tulare County. B.W. Prioleau was appointed on January 7 as delineator to work with Technician Jacobson on control burning projects. Thomas S. Woods, senior accounting clerk, who formerly worked with Mr. Rider in the Sacramento Office, has been transferred to District 5 in San Francisco. Alice Whitaker and Marjorie Hamilton, Intermediate stenographic clerks, have recently been employed in the Sacramento Office as secretaries to Forest Manager McCanlies and Chief Dispatcher Fred Herbert respectively. On January 2, Mrs. Irene Spitzer assumed her new duties as intermediate typist clerk in District 1 headquarters. Mrs. Etta Hughes was employed January 13 in the Tulare County office as intermediate clerk. District 6 headquarters obtained a new intermediate typist, Miss Treva Mullins, on January 14, and Robert L. Shay went to work as an automobile mechanic in San Bernardino County, January 2.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING 40-HOUR WEEK PRESENTED TO C.S.E.A. COUNCIL MEETING:

The C.S.E.A. general council, meeting in San Francisco on February 1st and 2nd to consider policies of the Association, will be presented with a resolution being submitted by Chapter 2 representatives of the C.S.E.A. which will take up the matter of applying modified 40-hour principles to our field personnel having extended summer work weeks. The Division hopes that this resolution will bear some fruits in case the shortened work week so widely discussed in the newspapers is endorsed by legislative action this year. A copy of the resolution was sent to all Division of Forestry field offices on January 29 for posting.

COMMENDATIONS:

Assistant State Forest Ranger Robert W. Murray, stationed at Smartsville, Yuba County, received an excellent letter of appreciation for his assistance on January 13 to John Dower, Sheriff of Yuba County, in locating an airplane that had crashed north of the Yuba Narrow Dam. Sheriff Dower expressed his thanks and his appreciation for the cooperation and assistance Mr. Murray afforded him and the Sheriff's office in this matter.

January seems to have been a month of meeting emergencies for Ranger Miller and his San Diego staff. In addition to the rescue work done in the city of El Cajon, men from the county also assisted very ably Western Airline officials who experienced emergency conditions with the crash of one of their airliners in the mountains near San Diego. A letter from Western Airlines to Mr. Miller and his staff indicates the gratitude of the Airlines for able and cooperative assistance during a trying period.

FORESTRY STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN LASSEN BUG CONTROL PROJECT:

An interesting insect control project was undertaken this past summer by Ranger Mann of Lassen County with the cooperative help of forestry students from Lassen Junior College. A small pine beetle infestation had been noticed early in the season on lands owned by ranchers in the vicinity of Susanville. The small ranch owners were contacted and advised of the incipient conditions existing on their lands, and although willing to help felt they could afford neither money nor manpower to share half the expense of eradication required by law when the State participates in controlling insect outbreaks on private land. Realizing he could not only contribute to the practical field education of forestry students matriculating at Lassen Junior College, but also obtain manpower for the necessary eradication work, Ranger Mann contacted the Junior College President and fortunately secured approval to use the students. On subsequent field trips the students contributed more than 130 man hours of eradication work to successfully control the outbreak and in addition obtained field knowledge of forest insect identification and eradication measures necessary for their control.

BOARD OF FORESTRY, SUPERVISORS' ASSOCIATION DISCUSS ACQUISITION POLICY:

In Sacramento early this month the State Board of Forestry met with the Forestry and Fire Committees of the County Supervisors' Association to discuss the Association's policy toward the acquisition of forest lands by State and Federal agencies. The Association's present policy does not condone the purchase of forest lands by the State. Under provisions of Chapter 317, Statutes 1945, a resolution approving purchase must be adopted by each Board of Supervisors in whose county the State contemplates acquiring land as State Forests. During the latter part of 1946 the Nevada County Board of Supervisors refused to sanction the Division's

proposed purchase of the 880 acre Bannon Mt. Tract as a State Forest. The necessary resolution was not adopted because of the Association's policy.

The State Forest program was discussed in detail by the representatives of both agencies in an effort to reach a balanced understanding of its values for the people of the State. It was concluded by the committees of the Supervisors' Association that the program was sound and that a re-analysis of their policy was in order. It was agreed that the Board of Forestry would, at their February meeting, prepare a statement of forest acquisition policy, and on receipt of the policy the Supervisors' Association would take action on a modification of their stand towards forest land acquisition by agencies of State government.

BOARD OF FORESTRY WILL MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 13-14.

The February meeting of the Board of Forestry will be held in the State Building in San Francisco, February 13-14. The principle item on the agenda will be the consideration of forest practice rules of Forest Practice Districts 1 and 2. The rules, formulated during 1946 by Forest Practice committees from each of the four districts, were submitted to timber owners for vote in October. Under provisions of the Forest Practice Act the rules must receive the approval (by vote) of those owning at least two thirds of the timber acreage in the individual districts and be approved by the State Board of Forestry before becoming State laws. The required two-thirds approval has been obtained in Districts 1 and 2, while to date but 57% have indicated approval in District 3 and 50% in District 4. A multitude of small timber ownerships is common to the latter two districts, and the Division's Forest Manager is presently exploring all means of contacting these small owners in order to obtain their votes on proposed rules.

A second item on the agenda will involve a study and discussion of a policy for the acquisition of forest lands as State Forests.

CONSERVATION WEEK TO BE OBSERVED MARCH 7 - 14:

General Warren T. Hannum, Director of the Department of Natural Resources, and new Chairman of California's Conservation Week, sponsored by the California Conservation Council in cooperation with the State Department of Education, has this week asked all departmental personnel to cooperate fully in the observance of California's thirteenth Conservation Week. He said there is, as always, ample opportunity for each division of the Department to help with the tremendous educational task of teaching both students and adults wise use of the State's vast natural resources. This Department, General Hannum said, is to a large degree looked upon by the people of California as the guardian and protector of the State's wild lands, wild life, primitive areas and historic monuments, forest resources and minerals. It is up to each one of us to promote conservation education, and through this proclaimed period of rededication to conservation principles we receive an excellent medium through which we may work.

Field forces of the Division have already reported such programs in progress. Ranger Ed. Biggs, Butte County Conservation Chairman, organized his Conservation Week program during the early part of January. Representatives from the Division of Forestry, United States Forest Service, California Fish and Game, and local lumber companies are scheduled for short programs with most Butte County schools and before a host of adult clubs.

Poster and essay contests in the schools have been arranged through the County Superintendent of Schools, and Ranger Biggs has taken advantage of the cooperative help extended to him by the press and radio. It is through this type of public contact work that we can enlist public support of our prevention program and cut fire occurence to a minimum.

NEW TYPE WEED BURNER TESTED IN SISKIYOU COUNTY:

There is probably no subject concerning the Division of Forestry activities that has had more cussing and discussing than roadside hazard reduction. A lot of individual effort has been expended over the State in an attempt to reduce, if not eliminate this source of trouble, with discouraging results.

Within the last few days a new type of weed burner has been brought to Siskiyou County and some experimental work done by the Division of Highways with the cooperation of the Division of Forestry that to me shows great progress toward solving this Statewide problem.

The weed burner reminds one of a huge blow torch, carried on a trailer and burning stove or diesel oil. Oil is furnished to the burner nozzle under pressure by a gasoline engine which also rotates a large blower to furnish oxygen. The throat of the burner is so mounted that the intense heat can be directed in any direction by the operator. The burner consumes approximately a gallon of oil per minute and treats a five foot strip at two to five miles per hour depending upon what cover is being removed. It is thought by Highway personnel the cost of operations, including flagmen, operators, equipment and the burner will be approximately twenty dollars per mile cheaper than the oil kill and burn method. Since the operation rolls along at a rather rapid pace it is practical to burn clean and avoid skipping spots, as was the practice with the old method, through eliminating areas where a fire could start and crew action had to result, although the area may be between a railroad and highway where fire could not escape.

Inasmuch as Highway 99 through the Shasta Valley traverses an agricultural, irrigated area there has been no effort to fireproof it. Consequently, over a period of years there has accumulated a large growth of weeds to a height of six feet which has been aggravated by tumble weeds stopping along fences. With the problem of removing the hazard without burning fence posts and gates or allowing the fire to escape into the fields, confronting us on the first burning, it was thought it should be accomplished in the dead of winter. Accordingly, a program was set up by the Division of Highways with the cooperation of the Division of Forestry which has worked out better than expected. With the Division of Highways furnishing the necessary trucks and personnel to care for signing, flagging and burning, the Forestry furnished a firetruck and pickup with four men for suppression. The firetruck followed immediately behind the burner to take care of any breaks or extinguish fires catching in fences. The pickup with back pumps followed several hundred yards behind to care for any small spot that may have been missed by the trucks. The plan now is to give the same ground two more treatments before fire season. One treatment to kill the green grass at nearly the end of its growing season and the second to remove the dead vegetation just prior to the fire season.

The program of hazard reduction along highways as tried out here may not prove to be the answer. However, it is a step in the right direction and if successful should be expanded to include County highways.

Ranger LeRoy Neil.

SAN BENITO COUNTY TO ADD PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEE:

The cigar business has flourished in a certain section of San Benito County this month where Assistant Ranger "Bill" Reed eagerly awaits the arrival of the stork. Besides the loss of a good man for quite a spell, Ranger Wade fears a heavy increase of smoker caused fires! He shares "Bill's" anxiety, however, and hopefully awaits the arrival, as early employment of seasonal help is the policy this year.

INTERESTING READING

"The Forest Situation in California", Volume 2. This is the second report to the State Legislature by the California Forest Study Committee. It contains a wealth of statistical material painstakingly gathered by the committee, and is an excellent up-to-date reference of the State's forest situation. Copies have been sent to the field. A reprint of the first Committee report will be available soon. Those wishing copies should contact the editor.

"Farm Forestry in California, 1940-1945" - prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, published by the Division of Forestry. Copies available in the field.

"The West Against Itself and The Easy Chair", by Bernard DeVoto, Harper's Magazine, January, 1947. One viewpoint concerning the livestock industry's recent moves to buy public land for grazing purposes.

"Hydrologic Aspects of Burning Brush and Woodland-Grass Ranges in California" - written by a committee of eminent and recognized hydraulic engineers and irrigationists at the request of the Board of Forestry. A study of all previous work done in this field and conclusions and recommendations for future work. Copies will be sent to field in February.

"Fire As a Tool in Management of Brush Ranges", by H.L. Shantz, on the request of the Board of Forestry. A review of all available literature on this subject and a compilation of pertinent facts dealing with a highly complex problem. Copies will be sent to the field in February.

FOREST AND FIRE FACTS

THE LUMBER SITUATION:

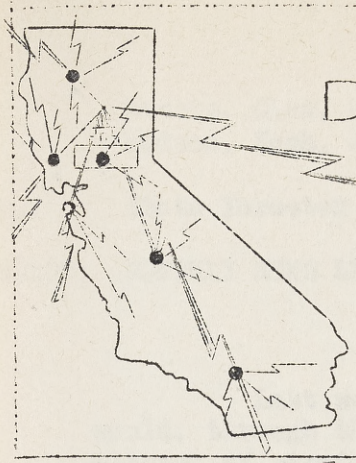
Production of lumber in 1946 should exceed 33,000,000 board feet, which is about the average of war years and slightly above average of the four years immediately preceding the war. Present indications are that lumber supply will be less critical this year. One of the principal difficulties in getting out more lumber is the lack of access roads. Congress has appropriated 15 million dollars for such road building. A similar amount is said to be necessary or will help to meet the need in 1947. Access road funds are available for government land. The Housing Administration is of the opinion that they should be made available for private lands.

"TREE FARMS" PROGRESS IN 1946:

With the addition of six new states, 108 tracts, and 1,787,281 acres to the tree farm movement, 1946 chalked up an impressive and encouraging contribution to the future supply of trees. Texas led all other states in growth by certifying 16 new tree farms. The present nation boxscore for the tree farm movement is 1,053 tree farms totalling 12,922,231 acres in 16 states.

HELICOPTER -- FIRST USE FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION IN CALIFORNIA:

Although previous use has been made of the helicopter to patrol fires in Florida swamplands, it was first used on a going fire as part of the scouting and transportation facilities for the 1946 Castaic fire, Angeles National Forest, California.



DIVISION OF FORESTRY
NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

EXTRA W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR JANUARY 15, 1947

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FORESTRY

!EXTRA!

NEWS LETTER (1947 EDITION) TO BE PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 7

TO ALL DIVISION PERSONNEL

To operate effectively and efficiently in any capacity in this Division the employee must not only be well trained in his immediate duties but he must also know what is going on within the Division and within the field of forestry and forest protection. Starting the first week of February, I will, through this News Letter, keep you intimately in touch with our progress in fire protection and forestry at this administrative level. There is much of interest to you that the Sacramento office receives from other agencies in California and throughout the United States and the world. I will see that the most pertinent of this information is passed on to you.

However, the wealth of news material lies within our doors. Local developments, improvements, accomplishments, interesting experiences, recent activities, personnel changes, etc., anything that you feel a member of the Division of Forestry would enjoy and profit by reading. If you will see that this news flows continually to the editor of the NEWS LETTER, I can assure you our mutual understanding of problems, policies and progressive developments will be enhanced.

This monthly news sheet is for and about the Division of Forestry whose employees have demonstrated by past accomplishments their willingness to serve efficiently and effectively the people of California. I'm sure you'll want this news sheet a success and it can be so only through your participation.

Your first edition will be in the field Friday, February 7th. There is plenty of time for news to reach Sacramento before Monday, February 3rd, the deadline date. Address all material to News Letter, Division of Forestry, Sacramento 14, California.

DeWitt Nelson

DeWITT NELSON
State Forester

Mr Baker
Sac 2-8931

Jan. 27, 1947

TO: Messrs. Clar, Winters, Pomponio, MacCanlies, Ennis, Dodson, Koch, Jacobson and Miss Lewis.

AD-1-27

FROM: State Forester

SUBJECT: MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

Last week I indicated to the field that the Sacramento Office would, through the monthly News Letter, keep all Division employees abreast of significant developments in the fields of fire prevention and suppression, and forestry, that either occur or are noted at this administrative level. To do this I shall ask each of you to extract information material from your field of work and see that it reaches Mr. Fairbank's desk in the form of a memorandum, or, if the news item is contained in a current publication or paper, that the article be noted and the publication or paper sent to Fairbank. Label all such information - "Attention News Letter". The News Letter will be published during the first week of each month. To facilitate work do not wait until the last of the month to supply news. Information should be noted and despatched to Fairbank immediately on realisation it would be of value to field employees.

Harmonious employee relationships are of utmost importance to this expanding Division. This news sheet can carry a tremendous amount of weight in successfully uniting the Division's efforts and thoughts. I expect you to participate in its compilation wholeheartedly.

DeWitt Nelson

DeWitt Nelson - State Forester.

OS

1017 N Los Palmas St
Hollywood.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

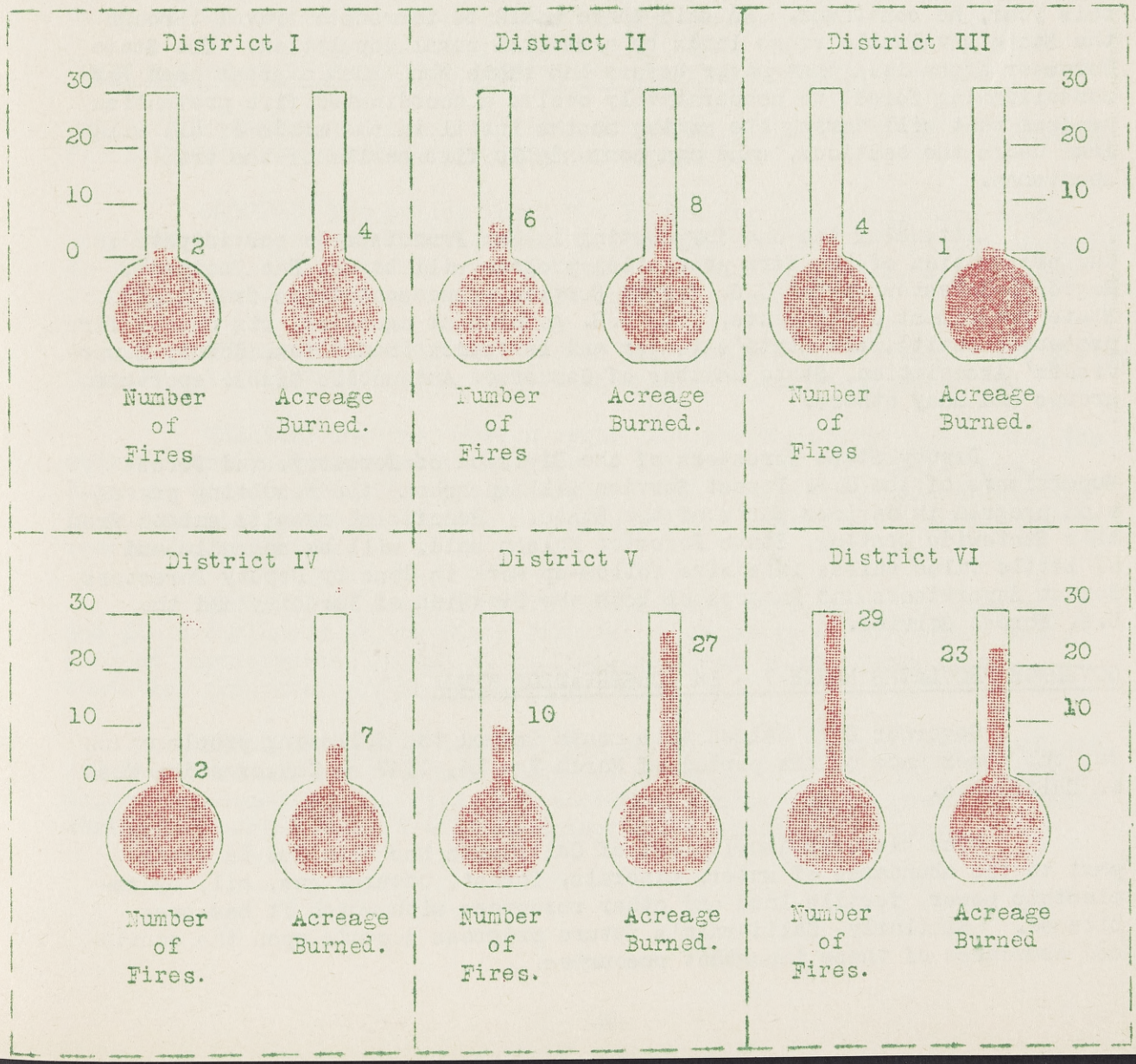
Vol. 6, No. 2 — H. H. [illegible]K - EDITOR — FEBRUARY 1947

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FORESTRY

1947 FIRE OCCURRENCE - ACREAGE BURNED RECORD,- JANUARY 1 - FEBRUARY 10.

WHERE DOES YOUR DISTRICT STAND?



STATEWIDE FIRE PREVENTION MEETING CALLED BY STATE FORESTER.

Governor Earl Warren this month enthusiastically endorsed a statewide fire prevention meeting called by State Forester Nelson. In a letter addressed to Warren T. Hannum, Director of the State Department of Natural Resources, Governor Warren indicated his interest in the meeting and the prevention program that is to result from it by saying, "I think there is nothing more important than the protection of our timber, range and watershed resources, in order that the greatest economic use can be derived from them. I trust that all groups which Mr. Nelson has asked to be represented at the conference will respond, and that a really effective program will result.

Representatives from more than 45 governmental, industrial and civic organizations have been invited by State Forester Nelson to meet in San Francisco, March 4, to participate in the preparation of a cooperative statewide fire prevention program for the approaching fire season. State Forester Nelson foreseeing, because of the limited rainfall and snow pack in the foothills and higher mountain regions of the State, a potentially serious fire season ahead, indicated when announcing the meeting the urgent need for all fire prevention efforts to be coordinated and directed toward a common goal -- that of reducing the number of man caused fires on forest, watershed and range lands of California. An unprecedented number of Californians and out-of-Staters are expected to visit our foothill and mountain playgrounds this year, he continued. He said there would be increased travel through the State's valuable range lands by a swollen rural population. The State Forester emphasized that never before has there been such a great need for consolidating forces to cooperatively evolve a coordinated fire prevention program that will during the coming months instil in the minds of all wild land users the cautious, sane and commendable fire habits of the true sportsman.

Attending the one day meeting in San Francisco to participate in the preparation of the fire prevention program will be Mr. Pat Thompson, Regional Forester of the U.S. Forest Service, representatives from eight State government departments, four U.S. government agencies, six county fire protection units, the State's lumber and livestock industries, County Supervisors' Association, State Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Clubs, sportsmen groups and many others.

Deputy State Foresters of the Division of Forestry, and Forest Supervisors of the U.S. Forest Service will spearhead the resulting prevention program in various parts of the State. Beneficial results gained from this Statewide meeting, State Forester Nelson said, will be sporadic and of little value unless intensive follow-up work is done by Deputy Foresters, Forest Supervisors and Rangers of both the Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service.

GOVERNOR PROCLAIMS MARCH 7 - 14 CONSERVATION WEEK.

Governor Earl Warren this month issued the following proclamation for the observance of the period of March 7 - 14, 1947 as Conservation Week in California.

"The historic development of California has been due in great part to the abundance of water, minerals, forest, natural gas, oil, hydroelectric power, fertile land and other resources with which it has been blessed. Similarly, California's future progress depends upon the continued abundance of these important resources.

Appreciating the need for guarding against the dissipation of our natural wealth, State and local governments have long worked to encourage the prevention of fire and disease in our forests, the preservation of supplies of natural gas, the reclamation of agricultural land and the development of new sources of water and power.

Action on the part of the government alone, however, is not enough. During War World II heavy demands were made on many California resources, a number of which are subject to exhaustion. Also in the period since 1940, the State has added more than two million persons to its population, all of whom place new and greater demands upon the resources of the State.

This combination of circumstances makes it important for every citizen to take a personal part in the State's conservation program, and to incorporate sound conservation practices into the habits of his daily life.

To bring more forcefully to the attention of all the citizens of the State the need for personal participation in conservation activity, I, Earl Warren, Governor of California, do hereby proclaim the period of March 7 to 14 to be CONSERVATION WEEK in California. I urge that all programs initiated during this week be continued throughout the year, to the end that 1947 shall become known as Conservation Year in California and recognized as a year of new accomplishments by our people in the prevention of waste and the conservation of our natural resources."

CONSERVATION WEEK RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY BOARD OF FORESTRY.

RELATIVE TO URGING THE STATE DIVISION OF FORESTRY TO STRENGTHEN ITS PRESENT PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

WHEREAS, The period March 7 - 14 has for many years been designated by the Governor of California as CONSERVATION WEEK - a period designed to emphasize to all citizens of the State the need for personal participation in natural resource conservation acivities, and

WHEREAS, Governor Earl Warren did proclaim on February 6 the period March 7 - 14, 1947 as California's 13th annual Conservation Week, and

WHEREAS, Governor Warren urged that programs initiated during the week be continued throughout the year to the end that 1947 shall become known as Conservation Year and recognized as a year of new accomplishments by our people in the prevention of waste and the conservation of our natural resources, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the California State Board of Forestry to urge staff and field employees of the State Division of Forestry to strengthen their present participation in, and to initiate new year round conservation education programs, and be it further

RESOLVED to urge the Division of Forestry to place maximum effort and facilities at the disposal of, and to actually cooperate with educators, industrial associations, civic and community groups and the press and radio during the period March 7 - 14 in conservation education efforts.

NATION-WIDE CONSERVATION PLEDGE PICKED.

"I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my country -- its soil and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife."

The above is the winning conservation pledge that was selected in the nation-wide contest sponsored by "Outdoor Life", the national sportsmen's magazine, to select a conservation pledge for American people.

RANGER MEETING HELD IN SACRAMENTO.

Rangers, Deputies, and Law Enforcement Officers gathered in Sacramento on the 20 and 21 of February at the request of State Forester Nelson, to discuss current problems of the Division of Forestry. The two day meeting followed a like conference of the Deputies of the previous two days. The agenda of the Ranger meeting included an explanation of the proposed retirement system by Earl Chapman, Executive Secretary, Employees' Retirement System, a talk by Carl Holton, Director of the California Youth Authority, and panel discussions of fire prevention, fire suppression, range improvement and forest management. Joe Scherman of Orange County led the panel on the subject of fire prevention; Bill Pennington, Tulare County, ably guided fire suppression discussions; Technician Jacobson presented the range improvement subject, and Forest Manager McCanlies introduced the new problems that accompany the State's enlarged forestry program. The panel chairman in each case was assisted by a committee of three rangers, and many constructive comments and suggestions were offered from the floor. From conversations of various groups following the two day session it was obvious that a meeting of this kind should have a definite place on each year's calendar.

A dinner dance was held on the night of the 20th in the auditorium of the Elks Club with more than 140 people in attendance. Good food, good entertainment, lively music, and a happy and congenial crowd contributed to a very successful and enjoyable evening.

BOARD OF FORESTRY ADOPTS FOREST LAND ACQUISITION POLICY.

A State Forest Land Acquisition policy was adopted by the Board of Forestry at its February meeting in San Francisco. The policy establishes the thoughts and actions to be followed by the Board in the expenditure of appropriated funds in conformity with Article 6, Chapter 2, Division 4 of the Public Resources Code. The nine points of the policy are prefaced with statements indicating the part State forest land acquisition can play in the established program of forest improvement adopted by the Legislature in 1945. The preface indicates that the State has within the last few years inaugurated policies, methods and programs to produce better protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease, and at the same time has started to put into operation a forest practice law to insure the harvesting of timber in such a manner as to promote the protection and the continuance of the productivity of the land. It states that the Board of Forestry believes that acquisition of forest lands by the State of California can make an important contribution to maximum forest production.

The policy indicates that in addition to the acquisition and rehabilitation of cutover lands there should be acquired a substantial forest area for experimental and demonstration purposes in each of the four forest districts of the State. (1) Such an area has recently been acquired

in the redwood region. (2) The Board believes that there is no need to acquire any except incidental virgin timber in the other three forest districts because of present State holdings and because of large areas owned by the Federal Government. Moreover purchases under pre-cutting agreements might be made to demonstrate the effect of improved cutting methods. As suitable opportunities for acquisition become available in these areas, it is felt desirable to increase present State forest ownership area on which proper management and harvesting methods may be determined and demonstrated. (3) In order to maintain liquidated forest lands in a better state of productivity, the Division of Forestry should acquire under pre-cutting agreements those forest crop lands that may otherwise revert to a lower use and reduce the future production of the State. (4) The Division of Forestry should acquire cutover land which is primarily suitable for forest production and which will not be retained in such production because of the nature of ownership or the length of time required to reestablish a merchantable forest. (5) The Division of Forestry should acquire demonstration forests of small size (approximately two thousand acres or less) adapted to furnish needs of investigation, demonstration and education in those timber counties where the ownership pattern is such that a management of small areas is an important problem. (6) The Division of Forestry will not seek to acquire land that will be well managed for continuous yield by private ownership. (7) The Division of Forestry should not engage in the commercial harvesting and manufacturing of forest products. (8) Special emphasis is placed on the State's responsibility to assist private owners of forest land to maintain their lands in continuous production. To accomplish this objective private enterprise should be given encouragement and appropriate assistance commensurate with public interest. Purchases therefore should be made with the view of demonstrating the productivity and economical possibilities of good forest practices and maintaining forest crop land in a productive condition. (9) The lands to be purchased shall meet the requirements of, and be managed as provided in Article 6, Chapter 2, Division 4 of the Public Resources Code.

FOREST PRACTICE RULES BECOME LAWS IN REDWOOD AND NORTH PINE DISTRICTS.

Consideration and approval of forest practice rules for the Redwood and North Sierra Pine Forest Practice Districts was given by the Board of Forestry this month at its meeting in San Francisco. In a resolution passed by unanimous vote the Board indicated that the rules, having been approved by more than the required two-thirds vote of the timber ownership in each of the districts, were sufficient to accomplish the intent and purpose of Chapter 85, Statutes 1945. By the Board's adoption of a resolution approving the forest practice rules, the rules, under provisions of Chapter 85, automatically have the full force of law within each of the Forest Practice districts. Administration of the rules now becomes the responsibility of the State Forester. Forester Nelson, in speaking of the Board's action said, "The timber industry and timber owners have now successfully completed the first step in getting improved practices in the forests of California. The second step, and the real measure of success, will be the application of these rules in the woods. If the operators observe not only the letter, but the spirit of the rules, this State will have made the greatest democratic advance in forest practices of any State to date."

TIMBER SALE ON MOUNTAIN HOME TRACT.

The first sale of standing timber from Mountain Home Tract in Tulare County was initiated early in February when Division of Forestry personnel marked trees to be cut under contract by a private operator. This sale, which calls for cutting approximately 2½ million board feet of pine, fir and cedar, was approved last November. The open winter and light snowfall in the southern Sierras have permitted access to the Tract earlier in the year than was anticipated, and the operator plans to begin falling timber immediately.

The operation is a combination salvage and sanitation cut for improvement of the stand and reduction of fire hazard in the area. Only a light cut is being made; standing timber to be removed is primarily overmature or decadent trees, and all dead trees or snags over 20 feet tall are to be removed from the area included in the sale. All trees to be cut will be marked by representatives of the Division of Forestry. This portion of Mountain Home Tract will be left in an excellent condition for forest growth. A considerable amount of reproduction is now present on the area to be logged, including an appreciable quantity of thrifty young sugar pine and big tree (Sequoia gigantea) on favorable sites. The big trees will not be harvested during any of the operations on Mountain Home Tract.

This is the first of two sales to be conducted on Mountain Home during the coming year, which will include approximately 700 acres of the Tract. Light, selective cuts will be harvested from other portions of the Tract when these sales are completed.

C.E. Metcalf.

WINTERS EXPLAINS WAR SURPLUS BUYING.

To prevent promiscuous purchases of government surplus property by State Bureaus, Departments and Divisions, and to channel all such purchases through one source for screening, a special session of the 1945 Legislature placed control of this item in the hands of the Director of Finance, and made an appropriation of but $50,000 available to the Division of Forestry for the purchase of surplus items. Furthermore, expenditure of the $50,000 was subject to very strict limitations.

The field often asks, "Why do counties, cities and private industry seem to be able to acquire surplus property while the State gets very little, if any."

The answer is simple.

The legislative special appropriation was restrictive, and the regular Division budget for purchase of property and equipment was limited.

Most such equipment was for sale in lots - take all or none. The money available was in most cases not sufficient for all, and if so, we were hesitant to spend it all for one thing and be broke when other opportunities arose.

As opposed to this, County Supervisors meet at least once each month and have the powers of appropriation from their general funds. City Councils meet once each week and can do the same. Industry, of course, can call their Boards of Directors at any time.

The State has not passed up opportunities of surplus materials except for motorized equipment. We have acquired dishes, blankets, tarps and tools.

We have purposely been hesitant in the purchase of motor vehicles because we are not sure of the adaptability of most of it to Forestry work. Most of that for sale has had various degrees of use, and since we have just gone through a sad experience of operating secondhand trucks, and because once obtained means operation for several years before replacement, we could easily find ourselves operating old equipment when we could and should have the latest commercial type modern vehicles.

Much of the military equipment is of special design with repair parts not being now manufactured, therefore any parts needed for repairs would necessarily have to be found in a junk yard where a similar type vehicle had been wrecked.

We consider the fire truck and the crew truck vital to our initial attack, and believe there can be no compromise in obtaining the best possible vehicle for this purpose.

We have been unable to finance full strength crews, and therefore must have equipment to place men on fires with the least possible delay and to be effective in its operations on the fire line.

We pay $2,199,414 in salaries and wages for fire crews whose only excuse for existence is to catch fires before they grow large. If the equipment fails, the investment in men and their salaries is lost, for they are not then an initial attack unit.

Our 99th fiscal year budget carries sufficient funds to replace 24 of our present fire trucks, and to replace 40 of the present crew trucks and in addition purchase 54 new crew trucks. These 118 vehicles can and must be the best obtainable to most effectively strengthen the value of initial attack, therefore we do not want to further experiment in the secondhand class.

To get the best type of vehicle possible, the State Forester brought together a committee of field men on February 12th in Sacramento, who with members of the staff were to draw up specifications for such vehicles as the pickup pumper, crew truck, fire truck and the transport truck. The points considered by the committee were tonnage capacity of the unit, number of tires and size, two speed axle, four wheel drive, motor driven pump or auxiliary skid unit pump, pump capacity, wheel base, seating space for men, and tools and hose necessary.

When the committee hands in their final recommendations they will be further screened, and when adopted will be followed in future purchase of motor vehicles.

Funds necessary to replace fire and crew trucks and purchase new ones will, under normal budget dates, become available to the Division on July 1, 1947. The Department of Finance is convinced, however, that our replacement needs are so great immediate action is necessary in order that some equipment can be made available to the field for use during the 1947 fire season. The Legislature therefore will be asked soon after it reconvenes in March to give special attention and action to an appropriation

to the Division of Forestry to be made available immediately for the purchase of new automotive fire suppression equipment. If the Legislature favorably considers this appropriation it is possible that some equipment will be in the field for use during the 1947 fire season.

Walt Winters,
Fire Control Officer.

SALARY STUDY UNDER CONSIDERATION BY PERSONNEL BOARD.

Representatives of the Division of Forestry and of the staff of the Personnel Board are meeting the last week of February with a view to brining certain jobs within the Division up to salary standards. The Division representatives have presented recommendations for changes to this technical staff of the Personnel Board, who in turn will make their recommendations to the Board. The formal hearing before the Personnel Board is set for March 28.

The recommendations are based upon types of duties, responsibilities, line of authority and general salary levels of similar positions in other organizations. The proposal is not based upon a percentage blanket salary change, but rather upon a careful examination of each classification. No changes are anticipated in those classifications which are commonly used by other State agencies mainly because our positions in those classes constitute a very small percentage of the total of the adjustments within those classes (mainly clerical) and would have to result from a statewide analysis rather than from an examination of a minority group.

FOREMAN, TRUCK DRIVER INTERVIEWS COMPLETED.

Oral interviews have been completed during the month for the positions of forest fire foreman and forest fire truck driver. One hundred and twentyfive men who had previously passed the written test were interviewed.

It was gratifying to see such a large number of younger men coming up for the foreman and driver positions, who are interested in making forestry their life work, and who wish to advance into higher positions, by taking advantage of the G.I. bill in going back to school, as well as to advance the hard way by field experience.

There is need for an on-the-ground training program in advance of the fire season to further help these men to become more efficient employees.

Walt Winters,
Fire Control Officer.

ABOUT THE DIVISION.

Congratulations to L.T. Burcham for his article "Livestock Grasses in the Russell Islands" which appears in the February edition of the Journal of Forestry. Lee Burcham, formerly Captain U.S. Marine Corps, is now working under the supervision of Deputy Metcalf in District 4 as Assistant Technician on the Mountain Home State Forest. In his article Lee describes the use of cattle to consume grasses sown in coconut and other plantations in the "Russells" to keep down tropical weeds.

Riley Stevens, Assistant Nurseryman at Davis, has signified this month his intention to retire from State Service July 1, 1947.

On February 7 Assistant Forestry Engineer George Otter transferred from the Division of Parks to the Division of Forestry to work under Associate Engineer Ennis on postwar construction programs.

NEWS FROM SHASTA COUNTY

The beetle control program for Shasta and Trinity counties although not as extensive as previous years, nevertheless will constitute a considerable part of the winter work load. Assistant Ranger Coffner was detailed during the month to work with the Fruit Growers Supply Company in marking high risk and bug trees in the Burney area. The timber will be sold to and logged by the Burney Lumber Company. This project will last approximately two weeks. Assistant Ranger Lockhart will then take charge of a direct control project involving the infested areas in the vicinity of Burney, Round Mountain, Whitmore, Viola, and in Trinity County. The use of County C.D.F. and C.Y.A. personnel for this work is contemplated. The work will continue through the month of March.

In addition to regular road maintenance, a 20 mile reconstruction project is contemplated on the Indian Creek Road in Trinity and Shasta counties.

Walley Hunt, Assistant Ranger in Whitmore, is using C.Y.A. boys to good advantage in brushing out a section of Ponderosa Way.

Anew county fire plan is this month being compiled by Asst. Ranger Bromwell, and Forestry Equipment operator Percy and Foreman Scholey are responsible for getting equipment in readiness for the approaching fire season.

On January 10th Assistant Ranger and Mrs. Lockhart became parents of a baby girl.

HUMBOLDT UNIT PROUD OF 1946 RECORD.

During the 1945 fire season, the Humboldt unit had 238 fires; during the 1946 season it had but 201 fires. The acreage lost of the 1946 season was 1/40th of that of the 1945 season. We believe the results are due to public contact -- personal, radio, community and meetings, in conjunction with the Farm Advisor and law enforcement officers, also talks at Wool Growers and Cattlemen's Associations, and with many committees. Burning permits issued during the 1946 season exceeded those issued during the previous season by 100%. We received 46 applications for permit to burn areas exceeding 10 acres, out of which two fires burned beyond their intended limits. These two fires were controlled by the property management without the aid of the C.D.F. These results, we believe, are due to the fact that the public as a whole has become more fire conscious through constant contacts by Division of Forestry employees.

In addition to the above we wish to express our sincere gratitude to all fire control personnel, especially to our returned service men, who greatly improved our fire suppression results over that of the previous (1945) season.

Last, but by far not least, we are well aware that the efficiency of our fire control organization can largely be attributed to a very intensive Humboldt unit training program. This program was carefully and efficiently conducted by personnel of our district office and ranger staffs.

The Humboldt Unit has in excess of 2,000,000 acres which contain some of the finest redwood timber in the world. This timber supports over 100 mills plus numerous "split stuff" and tanbark operations. The four Assistant Rangers now assigned to the Humboldt Unit endeavour to make periodic inspections of all mills and woods operations

Also Proud of Glenn - Ferguson.

Our congratulations to James A. Glenn, formerly of this Unit, on his obvious ability to fill the position of Assistant Deputy State Forester.

We are happy to announce one of the many eligible bachelors of the Humboldt Unit has recently taken THE step toward reducing our bachelor quota. Foreman John K. Ferguson has recently planted that first sparkler -- the second and Final is soon to follow.

Assistant Ranger Sipola, an extremely capable photographer, has recently acquired an Omega Enlarger, and the results that he will obtain from this piece of equipment will no doubt be of interest and benefit to the C.D.F.

Lookouts will this coming season be constantly informed of the whereabouts of Ranger Wm. Siler. This gentleman has recently acquired a new pipe which, from the size, must hold at least 5 ounces of tobacco!

Asst. Ranger Dunwoody,
Foreman Squires.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY DRIVER COMMENDED

Ranger George Britton of Santa Clara County this month received the following letter from H.N. Mason, President of the Laco Mining Company of Los Gatos, California:

> "On Sunday, the 16th, we had occasion to phone for assistance in controlling a fire on our property at the mine. The building on fire was an old shack and of no value, but we were afraid the fire would spread to the whole camp by burning the Eucalyptus trees which are quite large and very thick and entirely surround the shack and continue to the whole camp.
>
> The prompt arrival of your fire truck from Almaden, Mr. Jack Skeels, driver, prevented this. Mr. Skeels was both courteous and efficient.
>
> We thank you very much for your promptness and very efficient help. I believe it really prevented a very large fire. "

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS ACTIVELY SUPPORT CONSERVATION WEEK.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs, actively interested in conservation activities, has this month sponsored throughout the northern district an essay comtest for "Conservation Week" in the high schools of Amador, Butte, Colusa, Placer, El Dorado, Nevada, Glenn, Lassen, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, Yuba, Tehama and Yolo counties. The topic chosen is "What the Forest Resource means to my County." Each county is offering as prize for its winning essay a copy of the American Forestry Association's excellent book "American Conservation in Picture and in Story." The northern district of the Women's Clubs Federation is offering a $10.00 cash prize for the district winner.

NORTH BUTTE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT DISSOLVED.

At a meeting held in Sacramento on January 28, 1947, members of the North Butte Association recommended that the present agreement, dated December 31, 1929, be cancelled effective February 1st, with the understanding that prior to December 1, 1947, a meeting of the agencies involved would be held to determine the future course of action. The meeting, and its subsequent action, was determined necessary to make it possible for the State Division of Forestry to assume its administrative obligations in the North Butte district and to simplify and coordinate fire prevention and suppression in the area. A nine-man State suppression crew is to be placed at Stirling City this summer, and fire prevention and suppression activities are to be under the direction of Associate Ranger Harry McKeen.

Present members of the Association include Supervisor Billie of Butte County, Lloyd Wambold of the Diamond Match Company, B.A. Parker, Forest Service, Deputy John Callaghan, Division of Forestry, and Bill Schofield, California Forest Protective Association.

REPORT ON FOREST INSECTS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE DIVISION.

In a resolution adopted by the Board of Forestry this month, the State Forester is authorized and directed to cooperate with the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the publication of a report compiled by the Bureau on forest insect conditions in California during 1946. Authorization for this cooperative work is gained under Chapter 25, Statutes 1945. It was felt by the Board of Forestry that this publication would be of educational and practical value to forest land owners of the State. The report, now in manuscript stage, will go to the printers in the near future.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PETITIONED FOR PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT C.Y.A. CAMP.

The State Board of Forestry, in a resolution adopted at the February meeting, petitioned the Regional Director of the National Park Service to issue a permit for the construction, maintenance and operation of a C.Y.A. forestry camp at the old WPA campsite on the Mendocino Woodlands recreational area in Mendocino County. The Department of the Interior, present owner and administrator of the 5,000 acre property that lies contiguous to the new 46,878 acre State Forest, has agreed to quit claim title the Mendocino Woodlands area to the Division of Forestry. The transfer, however, will not be effective for a number of months. It is necessary therefore that a permit for the construction and operation of a forestry work camp be obtained from the National Park Service if the Division is to construct a C.Y.A. work camp on the property previous to the time the area is transferred to the State of California.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION PLANNING CONFERENCE SETS UP FORESTRY COMMITTEE.

According to Ranger Les Gum of Santa Cruz County, the County's Agriculture Extension Planning Conference held at Watsonville on January 31, set up as one of many committees one on Forestry. Like conferences have been or will be held over the entire State, and to date Santa Cruz County is the only county that has included a committee on Forestry. Recommendations submitted at the conference by this Forestry Committee include:

1) Recommendations to the Agriculture Extension Service that a program of better forestry utilization be initiated in Santa Cruz County.

2) Rules (now laws) of the Redwood Forest Practice committee should be given publicity and fair consideration in Santa Cruz County.
3) Recommendations that more research in forest products be undertaken and the findings made available to forest land owners.
4) Recommendations that a study be inaugurated to stimulate complete utilization of native woods on farm woodlots and the development of industries that would utilize all forest byproducts.
5) Recommendations that greater effort be made to make accumulated economic timber growing information available through field demonstration and education to forest land owners.
6) A vote of thanks to the State Division of Forestry and the Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors for the efficient fire protection extended to the county.

SENATE CONFIRMS GOVERNOR WARREN'S APPOINTMENTS TO BOARD OF FORESTRY.

Before the Legislature adjourned this month for its constitutional recess the Senate had approved Governor Warren's appointment to the Board of Forestry of Wendell Robie of Auburn and Frank Reynolds of Ukiah. Mr. Robie, representing forest land ownership, and Mr. Reynolds, representing the redwood industry, will serve a four year term expiring January 15, 1951.

WASHINGTON STATE EXPORTED MORE THAN 1½ MILLION CHRISTMAS TREES TO CALIFORNIA.

Washington's State Forester, T. S. Goodyear, tentatively estimated this month that more than 3,000,000 trees were exported from the State of Washington for the 1946 Christmas season. He reported a total of 86 shippers supplying trees to centers of population outside of the State. This was the greatest number ever to ship trees from this State. Forester Goodyear estimated more than 1½ million trees were sent to California. The majority of the trees cut were from private lands by loggers and farmers. The State permitted no cutting on State Forests, and the U. S. Forest Service permitted only a limited amount of cutting. There is no law in Washington regulating the cutting and shipping of Christmas trees.

WOOD WASTE: A CHALLENGE TO INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

Thousands of tons of wood are wasted every day. No one knows the exact amount, but we all have seen enough to know that the economic loss is enormous. When we think of all the material, jobs, profits and taxes these great quantities of wasted wood could furnish, we are tempted to shout loudly about what someone else should do about it.

Cooperation Needed. The responsibility for improvement does not fall on any one group. It is a joint obligation of the many groups, including those engaged in research and education, timberland management, harvesting or processing of wood, and the sale of wood products.

Classification of Wastes. Considering the country as a whole, the broad classes of waste by the logging and manufacturing industries consist of:

1. Material left in the woods in the form of unwanted or little-used species, tops, high stumps, cull logs or bolts, undersized but damaged trees, broken material and the like.

2. Wastes in processing wood mechanically, such as sawdust, shavings, bark, slabs, edgings, trimmings, defective pieces, veneer log cores, and many others.

3. Wastes in processing wood chemically, such as the extractives, lignin sugars, hemicelluloses and cellulose that are not recovered in manufacturing pulp, the chemicals and gases that are not recovered in making charcoal. and the bark that is removed from wood before pulping.

4. Deterioration in storage and use. There is, of course, another type of waste in a somewhat different category than the three previous classes, but none the less important, namely, the enormous waste through the destruction of wood by fire, insect, and decay in the forest, in storage, and in use, and by mechanical wear and breakage in service or storage.

George M. Hunt, Director
Forest Products Laboratory
Madison, Wisconsin.

LUMBER'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON RESEARCH.

I believe thoroughly in research--I always have believed in research and what it can do for this industry. I will go further. I will say that the future of this great industry is dependent upon research and that time is short, and as an industry we cannot delay much longer.

Agronomy is the application of scientific principles to the cultivation of the soil so that seeds may grow. The agronomist knows that he cannot continue to take from the soil those vital elements on which plants live, without replacement of those elements. What agronomy is to agriculture, research is to the lumber industry. Research is that tool of industrial management by which fertility of markets may be maintained, and without which those markets will become sterile .....

A study of the downward trend of the average per capita consumption of lumber should indicate to this great industry of ours the need of putting back onto the soil of markets those vital elements on which this industry can grow, those elements which will prevent the sterility of our markets. The continued decline in the use of lumber should indicate to this industry its great need for research and we must not be lulled into security by a wartime and postwar reconversion demand for our products.

We are living in a fool's paradise, and we all know this to be true. But time is growing short and we should know that it is wise, in times of plenty, to prepare for the famine.

I do not wish to create the impression that, as an industry, we are wholly negligent in regard to research. I am sure that the members of the Western Pine Association, Timber Engineering Company, Southern Pine Association, West Coast Lumbermen's Association are justly proud of their comprehensive research programs.....It is a start, but it is a pitifully small one in comparison to the needs of this industry.

As an industry we are spending money for public relations. Although we started too late, this effort has been accomplishing wonders in creating a better understanding of our industry. We are telling our story in the press, in newsreels and through secondary schools.

We are telling the country that timber is a crop----it is. We talk of "Tree Farms", "Trees for Tomorrow." Why? We do this because we want the public at large to have a better understanding of our forests and their products, to understand the contribution that these forests have made, and will continue to make in serving the people of our nation.

We are endeavouring to stimulate public aid and public understanding in the control of fire, "The Great Destroyer". We seek public support for sound forest legislation. We have aroused and created within

the last few years tremendous public interest in "Wood the Wonderful." The public is way ahead of us. We have stimulated their imagination. We are creating a desire for the use of our products---products old and new from wood. Perhaps we as an industry should take a dose of our own medicine so that we, as an industry, may have like stimulation. Stimulation, however, is not enough; we must translate this into action. We must do the things we talk about. If we are not careful we may find ourselves in the position of having created a "Frankenstein" which may destroy this public confidence. We, ourselves, must be able to demonstrate to the American people that we not only know how to grow "Trees for Tomorrow", but we know equally as well how to use them.

As I personally view research, it falls into three categories. The first is basic research. This is test tube stuff..... Far too little is presently known of the chemistry of wood..... Somehow, as an industry, we must continue to encourage and stimulate the interest of our chemists.....

The second kind of research, and the kind of research that is so badly needed by the entire industry, is market research. The markets for lumber are contracting. Why? What is the cause of the decline in the use of lumber over the past decade? Why have some industries eliminated lumber as a raw material and chosen substitutes, and other industries curtailed greatly the use of lumber in their products?

Don't you think that the time has come when we, as an industry, should endeavour to find out these answers?.....We must remember that the markets for lumber belong to those who produce it. These markets are our markets, and the best way to find out what is wrong with lumber is to ask the men who use it.....

The third type of research is that of product development.--- The time has come, through market research, to find out, first what is wrong, and then as an industry do something about it.

Product development may involve redesign of our product to meet consumer needs. If manufacturing specific widths, grades, and thicknesses to meet the needs of a specific industry is the solution, let us do it. If better seasoning is necessary, let us do it. But let us not pit species against species and region against region in an endless fight within the industry for a contracting market. That will again place upon this industry the stigma of a "profitless industry" and drive from it the capital so necessary for its expansion.

Probably one of the simplest ways to improve our product is to improve the tools by which our product is produced. This involves research in equipment and methods. Although tremendous improvement has taken place in logging methods in the last fifteen years, no like improvement has taken place in the equipment of conversion..... The time has come to stop depending on the ingenuity of the machinery manufacturer to answer problems that we, as an industry, should answer, because we should know the problems better.

It is our product and nobody should have a greater interest in the tools by which that product is utilized than the lumber industry itself. It is time to begin a comprehensive study of the tools used in the conversion of the products of this industry.

There is another market problem facing this industry in the field of product development. This problem is the intelligent conversion of low-grade and second-growth logs into useful and profitable products..... As a packer classifies cattle so must we classify logs.

I have said, gentlemen, that lumber's future depends on research ... This industry has too long been dormant. The energy for progress must come from within, and if it does not, we, as an industry, shall continue to lie sterile until growth is no longer possible.

I would like to give you my thoughts on how best this problem can be answered. Research must be done in the three categories I have given. It should be done, in my opinion, on three levels. The first level is that of basic research .....The second level, I would choose to call the national level. It is at this level that general market research should be done. General market research is primarily interested in saving the market for any and all kinds of lumber and lumber products, independent of any particular species. It can best be done by people representing the industry at large, free from bias, and thus able to obtain consumer confidence. At the national level also such problems in product development as affect all species would be handled..... The third level is that of the Regional Associations and individual species, and at this level product development and research should be done that is primarily concerned with the species and regions involved.

How is this work to be financed? Do you run your business without insurance? Research is just additional insurance. If every mill associated with any regional lumber group would specifically set aside 10 cents per thousand feet, through its association, for research and product development, the job could be done.

If one half of the postwar normal of 24 billion feet of annual production would contribute to such a program the industry would have approximately 1-1/4 million dollars a year for this most necessary work.... This is a small sum indeed. It represents less than one half of one per cent of the average mill value of your product. Your competitors are spending more than twice this amount, on an average, and for their expenditure they are stealing your markets.

Money spent in research is a business expense but it is the only business expense that I know of that is an investment in your own future. The possibilities for new products from wood are endless. Expanding markets instead of contracting markets are possible. The panorama of progress can be endless for this industry. Lumber's future depends on research, for out of research can come greater profits for this industry, a great future, and the return of investment capital to accelerate its progress.

The time is now!

(Excerpts from an address by C.D. Dosker, chairman of the NLMA Committee on Products and Research and a member of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association Hardwood Research Administration Committee, delivered at the annual meeting of National Lumber Manufacturers Association and Timber Engineering Company, November 7, 1946, New Orleans.)

Editor's Note: May I thank those of the personnel contributing material for this issue. We have more than 300 permanent employees in the Division of Forestry. For the February issue the Editor received four contributions !!!!

CATASTROPHE IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Things were comparatively quiet in the Division of Forestry Office after several days with no fires, when on February 4, 1947, about 3:25 PM the phone rang and a voice at the other end of the line said, "This is the Highway Patrol. Send everything you have to the scene of a train wreck at Kingsburg on Highway #99. The Southern Pacific Streamliner is on fire."

At once a Fresno County owned and operated fire truck plus a Division truck, crew and equipment were dispatched to the scene, almost 25 miles away. All overhead personnel were notified of the accident and ordered to the fire. The Division of Forestry requested a Highway Patrol escort to accompany them to the fire which was accomplished without delay. In addition Ranger Pennington sent a Tulare County truck and crew from Visalia, and Ranger Lindley dispatched a Kings County truck and crew from Hanford.

Meanwhile, the Sheriff's Office, Fresno Police Dept., Fresno Fire Dept., the California Highway Patrol, Red Cross and other agencies were sending emergency vehicles to the scene from Fresno and all surrounding towns within a thirty mile radius of the accident to assist in controlling traffic and caring for the dead and injured which was reported at that time as three dead and between 30 and 60 injured. (Three persons perished in the wreck, and to date three more have died from subsequent injuries received from the accident. Between 30 and 60 injured in the wreck was an accurate estimate, fifteen of these being quite seriously burned outright).

The newspaper reporters and photographers got wind of the situation and they too sent representatives to get the story. The reporters set up field broadcasts at the accident and interviewed victims and took pictures of the flaming wreck.

The long line of emergency vehicles stringing along the highway for at least 25 miles in two directions, with their red lights blazing and sirens wailing, were quite a spectacle to say the least. By the time the last emergency vehicle began leaving Fresno they met other ambulances and police cars bringing the wounded into Fresno for hospitalization, dodging in and out among the heavy traffic on the busy highway. All injured were removed to first aid stations and hospitals locally then later removed to other places to make room for the steady inflow of patients.

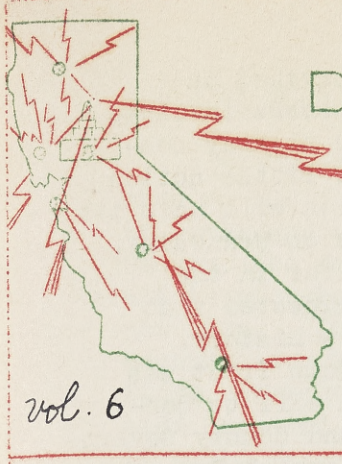
The train smashed into a gasoline tanker spraying 3,000 gallons of gasoline over the train coaches, which immediately burst into flame with intense heat, breaking windows and making metal too hot to touch, which in turn set the inside of the coaches on fire creating panic among the passengers who were trying to escape through jammed corridors and breaking out jagged glass from windows to jump clear of the flames. Screams from the trapped passengers and the sounds of crackling flames sounded horribly clear for several minutes after the crash.

Prior to the arrival of emergency crews many acts of heroism were noted and related by onlookers and fellow passengers of the ill fated train. Due to the concentrated efforts of a volunteer fire crew of workers from a nearby winery many lives were spared and several of the railroad coaches were saved from complete destruction from fire by playing several streams of water on doors covered by sheets of flame helping passengers to escape the inferno, until the arrival of other emergency crews. Spectators assisted with the injured while the less seriously injured forgot their own pain to help others until medical aid reached the scene.

Perhaps the greatest deed of heroism was that of the engineer who pulled the emergency brake to stop the train. The accident had not derailed the train and as the impact and explosion of the gasoline killed the engineer and fireman, the train might have gone on several miles with more disastrous results.

Several hours later the wreckage was removed from the main line to a siding after the track had been repaired where the rails had melted and warped from the terrific heat. Within a few hours after the wreck had occurred the rails were cleared for the next train scheduled to pass the spot.

C.E.Metcalf - Deputy State Forester.



DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Vol. 6

NO. 3 — W. T. FAIRBANK - EDITOR — MARCH, 1947

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION LIBRARY

LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR ADVISES SLASH IN DIVISION'S 47-48 BUDGET.

Rolland Vandergrift, legislative auditor, in his recent voluminous report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee of the 57th Legislature, has advised that the Division of Forestry's 47-48 budget be materially reduced. From the proposed support budget of $5,832, 593 he recommends a cut of $1,500,076 made up of $726,158 in salaries and wages, $53,959 in operating expenses and $719,959 in eqquipment. He also suggests a reduction of $60,676 to outside counties, and a cut of $34,419 to the U.S.F.S. for payment of their protection of private and State owned lands inside the National Forests of California. He advises that the proposed $125,000 and $25,000 to be spent for blister rust and insect control respectively are good investments and should be approved. Mr. Vandergrift's report suggests increasing the proposed sum of $250,000 for emergency fire suppression to $500,000. For the purchase of real property the 47-48 budget proposes an appropriation of $43,550. This sum, according to the legislative auditor, should be reduced by $6,228 to the sum of $37,322. For the purchase of State Forests the Governor's budget includes $2,000,000. Mr. Vandergrift has sanctioned this appropriation, but with the restriction that at least 75% of any future purchase by value shall comprise cutover land. With restrictions that construction other than for water, sanitary or other essential building needs, be first approved by the Department of Finance, and that appropriations be spent only for materials, and that the construction work be done by regular personnel of the Division of Forestry, the legislative auditor recommends that the requested $130,481 for construction, improvements and repairs be approved. In effect, Mr. Vandergrift has indicated that there is no justification for the increase of man months of work from 9,318 to 11,470; that until results are demonstrated with existing personnel, no new positions or new year long positions be added to the Division; that because of his recommendation that no additional employees be added operating expenses should be reduced proportionately; that replacement equipment be allowed, but that no new equipment be sanctioned until such time as the Division has made a thorough study and investigation of a long range equipment acquisition program.

The Division of Forestry's hearing before the Joint Legislative Budget Committee is scheduled for Wednesday, April 2. In view of the above-mentioned legislative auditor's report, it is expected that this hearing will be one of the most crucial in the Division's history. State Forester Nelson has indicated he is fully prepared to substantiate every item in the proposed 1947-48 budget, and that normal fire prevention, suppression and forest management activities will be greatly restricted if the Budget Committee favorably considers Vandergrift's proposed reductions.

STATE LEGISLATURE INACTIVE IN MARCH ON FORESTRY BILLS.

The 57th session of the California Legislature reconvened on March 19th after its constitutional recess, and immediately became involved with numerous bills introduced for the development of a sound highway construction program in California. To date there has been but little action on bills of interest to the Division of Forestry. The Division will have its initial hearing before the joint legislative budget committee on Wednesday, April 2nd. With the critical report of the legislative auditor in the hands of the Budget Committee as food for discussion, it is expected that this hearing will be one of the most crucial in the Division's history. Senate Bill 605 relative to the development of the Mountain Home Tract was approved by the Senate on March 20th by a vote of 29 - 0, and will be considered at a hearing of the Assembly Committee of Municipal and County Governments on April 9th. Senate Bill 480 was passed out of the Natural Resources committee of the Senate approved, and now goes to the floor of the Senate. Tentative hearings are set before the Senate committees, April 14th, on Senate bills 254, 735, 737, 738, 739, 740, 745 and 1512.

FOREST PRACTICE RULES FOR SOUTH SIERRA PINE DISTRICT APPROVED BY BOARD OF FORESTRY.

At its monthly meeting in Sacramento on March 6th, the Board of Forestry considered the proposed forest practice rules for the South Sierra Pine Forest Practice District. The rules were submitted to the Board upon indication that more than 2/3rds of the forest land owners in this district had by vote approved the rules. After due consideration and discussion, the Board unanimously approved the Forest Practice Rules, automatically giving them the full force of law within this District. Rules for three of the Forest Practice Districts have now been considered and approved by the Board of Forestry. Rules for the remaining District, the Coast Range Pine and Fir, will undoubtedly be ready for consideration within the next two months.

PROSPECT OF COORDINATED STATEWIDE FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM GOOD.

On the invitation of State Forester Nelson representatives from more than 40 county, state, federal, industrial and civic organizations gathered in San Francisco on March 4 to consider the problem of selling fire prevention to California's residents and visitors. State Forester Nelson indicated to the group that although all organizations had contributed to this program in the past, it was evident from the record of increasing fire occurrence in California that the time had come to coordinate and strengthen statewide prevention activities. The overall problem was introduced at the morning session by Department of Natural Resources Director Warren T. Hannum, State Forester Nelson, and Regional Forester Pat Thompson. The introductory statements were followed by discussions from Assistant Regional Forester Wallace Hutchinson and Dick Hammatt, former National Fire Prevention Campaign Director, on the history of fire prevention efforts in California, what they have lacked, and what the group could do to improve on them.

The afternoon session was opened to a round table discussion and many critical points of a statewide program were introduced. Actions of the afternoon culminated in a motion authorizing State Forester Nelson to appoint a small committee to meet in the near future to formulate a concrete program. Subsequent to the meeting Mr. Nelson has appointed a steering committee of 17 members who will meet on April 17 in Sacramento to organize statewide fire prevention plans.

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN MATERIAL TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Posters, newspaper mats, bookmarkers, stickers and stamps will make up the fire prevention material to be distributed to the Districts in early April for the start of the 1947 educational fire prevention work. Smokey, the friendly bear, is again presented as central theme on one poster and is pictured having an awful time finding materials to build himself a new home. In view of the lumber shortage and the tremendous amount of construction now in progress, the basic theme is timely. This will be the fifth consecutive year the Division has had the opportunity to use prevention aids prepared by skilled professional advertisers whose business is selling. It would take several thousand dollars to duplicate these materials if the Division were to produce them locally. An effective promotion folder containing all items has again been arranged for and can be used advantageously in contacting possible users and cooperators.

This national advertising job to sell fire prevention and to reduce forest, range and woods fires started as a war measure, and has been so successfully and widely adapted to local users that the Association of State Foresters decided to continue it in peacetime. The Division used the material effectively in war years, but with expanded use of mountain areas, rapid urban development, and with many residents unfamiliar with the State's hazardous fire season conditions, State Forester Nelson has urged all Division personnel to take maximum advantage of this material and back the 1947 prevention program with every ounce of effort possible.

ABOUT THE DIVISION.

Editor's Note:

There are District and Ranger training schools being conducted in several of the districts. Undoubtedly many items of interest and significance to all Division employees have been or will be discussed at these meetings. I sincerely believe News Letter readers would appreciate news of this type. How about it ?

SIX 20-TON TRUCK TRACTORS PURCHASED BY DIVISION.

Six Federal Truck Tractors 6 x 4, model 604 with HB600 Cummins Diesel engines, three axle double reduction dual drive with 10:00 x 20 tires, previously used by the United States Army in conjunction with semi-trailers for the purpose of transporting 20-ton tanks, were purchased by the Division of Forestry March 20, 1947. The present road speed is 28 to 32 miles an hour to be changed by installation of new main and auxiliary transmissions with 15 forward speeds and three reverse speeds allowing maximum road speed of 44 miles an hour. The vehicles are to be thoroughly serviced with minor modifications and painting. We are endeavouring to expedite acquisition of 25 ton heavy duty trailers. The vehicles have been purchased on a replacement basis, and present allocations will permit assignment of one to each District, resulting in retirement of six of our present tractor transport fleet. Because of modification work and necessary transmission conversions, the vehicles will not be available for field service for approximately 60 days.

F.H. Dodson, Mechanics Foreman.

RANGERS START FIRE WARNING ARTICLES EARLY.

Timely was the release this month of fire prevention news through local papers in various parts of the State from the offices of several State Rangers. C.E. Lindley, Associate Ranger in Kings County, in a release to local papers in his area, has warned the people of the hazardous fire conditions that will soon exist in all county areas because of the limited amount of winter rainfall. He has suggested that trash burning and clearing around rural homes be done before the official fire season opens on April 15. After that date he states that State laws require that every person must have a burning permit. Like warnings have appeared in Southern California papers, and State Forester Nelson has expressed the hope that local messages will be released through the papers in all other parts of the State. He stated that the newspaper is the most effective prevention tool that the Division has at its disposal, and District Deputies and Rangers should use it constantly throughout the coming fire season.

BIGGS DEVELOPS BUTTE COUNTY CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

The conservation program in Butte County started this year on March 4, up to and including March 14. We visited twentyone schools talking on the number of fires and damage, and the lethods of preventing future fires; 1,591 students and teachers were in attendance at these schools. Larger schools in Oroville, Chico, Gridley and Biggs were also visited adding another 2,000 students.

In addition to the above, the U.S. Forest Service visited all of the schools east of the Feather River. The Diamond Match Lumber Company and the boys at Stirling City visited all of the schools in the North Butte area.

Arrangements are being made to talk to all of the Rotary Clubs, Rod and Gun Clubs, and some of the Granges in this county. This work will be carried on throughout the month of March and possibly into April, partly by this office and the office at Stirling City.

Our Essay Contest in the High Schools and Poster Contests in the Elementary Schools are attracting considerable attention. These contests close this week. In these contests there are 12 prizes for the Essay Contests and forty prizes in the Poster Contest. Prize money is being furnished by the Lumber industries and some of the Rod and Gun Clubs, and the Butte County Fish and Game Commission.

E.P. Biggs, State Forest Ranger.

DISTRICT ONE ACTIVE DURING CONSERVATION WEEK.

Conservation programs that included talks, panel discussions, motion pictures and demonstrations, were presented to more than 32 schools in District I counties during Conservation Week contacting more than 3,000 students. In cooperation with the U.S.F.S., the Soil Conservation Service, Division of Fish and Game and others, Ranger Miles Young presented programs of conservation to more than 15 public and parochial schools in Lake County, while Assistant Ranger Paul Furbash appeared before 8 schools in Mendocino County. Ranger Siler concentrated efforts in the Fortuna area of Humboldt County and did much basic fire prevention work with Boy Scout leaders of both Humboldt and Del Norte counties that had gathered at Pythian Park for their annual instructors school.

J.A. Glenn,
Acting Asst. Deputy

POSTWAR SURVEYS PROGRESSING.

With the advent of spring weather our engineers are able to get into the remote places to a little better advantage, and are turning out surveys in connection with our postwar planning. To date these surveys have consisted mostly of telephone alignment and some reconnaissance surveys on postwar roads.

The power line from Monticello to Berryessa Mountain which will afford power for both radio repeater and lookout tower has been completed with the exception of placing the transformer, and has been accepted on behalf of the Division of Forestry by the Department of Public Works.

A new contract covering the line from Loma Prieta Mountain, about four miles in extent, is in the process of being constructed at the present time.

Five large compressor trucks, each containing considerable pneumatic tool equipment, have been purchased from the War Department to be used in the Division's youth training program on forestry work projects.

After being about one year in the making by the inmates of Chino prison, we are in receipt of the reducing and enlarging machine, which we hope to have set up in the Sacramento Office in the near future. This is an unusual piece of mechanism which was developed by the Division of Forestry to fill a long-felt need. The Division has acquired some additional engineering equipment, and as soon as transportation is available more engineers will be placed in the field on the postwar work.

C.M. Ennis,
Associate Forestry Engineer

PLANE CRASHES -- DIVISION RESCUE WORK CONTINUES.

Orange County, with pardonable pride, feels that it is becoming rather adept as far as search and rescue operations are concerned.

On January 29, 1947, a F7F Tigercat, stationed at El Toro Marine Base in Orange County, crashed as a result of a blinding rain storm, into Los Pinos Peak, which is located in the southern portion of Orange County.

At the request of the Marine Base, after the wreckage had been sighted, State Ranger Joe Scherman had Assistant Ranger Allan Portigal fly over the scene to spot the locality on a topographic map. After this had been accomplished a Marine Corps crash crew was led to the scene of the crash by Associate Ranger Elmer Osterman and Assistant Ranger Portigal; the bodies of the two crash victims were brought out that same evening.

On the evening of March 6th, a civilian plane piloted by Mr. Charles E. McNeil of Balboa was reported crashed in the Trabuco area. A pilot of a civilian search plane had spotted the wreckage, incorrectly reported the location as being on the side of Santiago Peak, and this area was searched the night of the 6th by Osterman and Portigal. After failing to find the wreckage by daybreak of March 7th, a request was radioed for a search plane from the El Toro Marine Base. This plane discovered the wreckage and radioed its location which by coincidence was within fifty yards of the wreckage of the Marine plane which crashed in January. Ground seach parties proceeded immediately to the scene and found the plane almost intact, but the pilot was nowhere to be found. The ground search party led by Ranger

Scherman checked tracks until darkness fell. Plans were made to continue the search at daylight inasmuch as the area was very steep and almost inaccessible, and it was practically impossible to follow tracks at night. Ranger Scherman requested that the Orange County Sheriff's Office send posses up the canyons leading into the crash. At dawn of the 8th, Ranger Scherman led a group of five men from the wreckage on Los Pinos Peak down Bell Canyon following faint tracks of the Pilot McNeil. After following the tracks a short distance to definitely ascertain that they were leading into Bell Canyon, a "Walkie-Talkie" radio message was radioed to a radio car on top of the ridge that requested that the Sheriff's posse starting up Bell Canyon continue until they contacted Scherman's party. After travelling approximately ten miles over steep rocky canyon bottom, water falls, heavy brush, and wading through water up to the knees at times, Mr. McNeil was found completely exhausted, late in the afternoon. Mr. McNeil was given first aid treatment for shock and placed on am improvised stretcher. Although approximately two miles from a road, the terrain was so rugged that it took approximately four hours to carry him to a waiting ambulance. Mr. McNeil has stated that if it were not for the tracking ability of Ranger Scherman and untiring efforts in pressing the search, that he would not be alive today. He had almost given up due to the fact that his feet were cut and swollen from walking on rocks and in water in low sandals, and he was utterly exhausted and had not moved for twentyfour hours, when found.

This rescue operation was successful because of the fine cooperation received from the State Division of Forestry of Riverside County; the U.S.F.S., Cleveland National Forest, and the Orange County Sheriff's Office, during the rescue operations. Lack of space prevents the listing of the names of the personnel who aided in the search, however, credit is due them for the assistance they rendered.

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The feasibility of converting surplus army trucks into fire trucks has more than proved itself, we feel, in Orange County. The County Board of Supervisors last year purchased six 6 x 6 army trucks which were converted into tankers with 500 GPM auxiliary units and other necessary equipment making them #1 fire trucks in accordance with National Board of Fire Underwriters' standards. The fact that the pumping unit and most of the equipment were OCD surplus kept the overall cost to a minimum. At the present time these trucks are stationed at various locations primarily for structural protection within communities. Their primary purpose is for valley protection; however, they have been used on brush and forest fires which occurred during the latter part of the 1946 fire season. These trucks, we feel, were the main factor in extinguishment of the fires since, in the majority of cases the 2 wheel conventional trucks were unable to negotiate the steep terrain.

Associate Ranger Osterman and
Assistant Ranger Portigal

RANGER JOE SCHERMAN PRAISED FOR RESCUE WORK.

J.K. Munhall, District Ranger on the Cleveland National Forest has, in a letter to the State Forester this month expressed his sincere praise for the skill and ability of Ranger Joe Scherman in saving the life of a pilot of a private plane that crashed near Los Pinos Peak in Orange County. Excerpts from District Ranger Munhall's letter follow:

"I am sure in my own mind, if your skill and ability had not been applied in the search, the pilot would still be in Bell Canyon, and would by now have died of exposure. After reading some of the accounts in the newspapers and running them all alongside the facts, it appears to me that an injustice has been done you and the rest of the men in your search party. I cannot help but feel strongly in regard to this apparent disregard of facts, and I am going to do all I can to see that credit is given where credit is due."

Evidently the newspapers carried false reports of the rescue work and Ranger Munhall has made a sincere attempt to make the true facts of the case known and to place credit where credit is due.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC APPRECIATIVE OF MONTEREY COUNTY COOPERATION.

Indicative of cooperative railroad right of way clearing that can be arranged with the Railroad companies is Ranger Austin's work with the Southern Pacific Company in Monterey County. Austin and the Company will this year be repeating right of way clearance along Company line between Kings City and the Monterey County boundary for the fourth consecutive year. Fire occurrence was much reduced during the first two years of the cooperative program, and 1946 records indicate an absence of fires along the treated stretch. J.J. Jordan, superintendent of the Company, in a letter to State Forester Nelson concerning this hazard reduction program has said; "Work of constructing the fire breaks along the route has been done in cooperation with adjoining land owners and the Division of Forestry. We consider the program effective and of much benefit to the Company and to adjacent land owners. The Company would like to express its appreciation for the efforts of the Division."

"HUMBOLDT UNIT EXPRESSIONS".

The Humboldt Unit looks with alarm and preliminary caution to the forthcoming fire season due to the fact this area is 13" more or less below its normal rainfall to date. If we are able to fill the personnel quota that is allotted to us for our eleven suppression stations and five lookout stations early enough to conduct the training program that is now in the making, we will have hopes of overcoming the precipitation deficiency that undoubtedly will confront us at the beginning of the 1947 season. We were fortunate during the 1946 fire season inasmuch as the humidity throughout our unit stayed at a relatively high level.

Our potential hazards are increasing rapidly due to the fact that the sawmills supported by the timber in our unit now exceed 125. Throughout the 1946 fire season the mill owners and operators as a whole were very cooperative. Our inspections and contacts with these men show an increasing amount of cooperation for the 1947 season. We believe the constant contact between the Division of Forestry personnel and the land and timber management is a valuable factor for all concerned. The increasing fire consciousness of the public throughout our unit is definitely noticeable. We anticipate with pleasure the receiving of superior type of equipment to that we have had in the past years. We were very interested in Mr. Winters' article in the February issue of the News Letter.

The installation of two 90' aerial poles at Humboldt Unit Headquarters should largely increase our radio reception and transmission. We hope to complete this installation in the very near future. Radio Technician Mr. Doak was a recent visitor to our headquarters. The capability of Technician Doak is obvious in the installation of our new 500 watt unit.

Mr. Fowler of Sacramento was also a welcome visitor to our headquarters recently. Recent surveys show that there are numerous abandoned and private roads throughout the unit that could be made advantageous to us without much expense involved.

The personnel of the unit erected three angle iron buildings during the 1946 fire season. Two more are in storage here and are to be erected during the early part of the 1947 season. These buildings are not a permanent fixture but are far superior to rag camps.

Four of our men recently returned from assisting in moving building materials to Napa County, which were salvaged from Sharp's Park. Our foremen expressed much satisfaction in working with Assistant Ranger Kessler of Mendocino County on this project.

We welcome to our fleet of motorized equipment the return of our heavy duty transport which has been hospitalized for the past eight months. Although this piece of equipment does not fulfill our requirements, it will prevent our calling on our cooperative neighbours in Mendocino County to move our bulldozer each time we wish to use it.

Assistant Ranger Dunwoody and
Foreman Squires.

LASSEN COUNTY CONSERVATION WEEK ACTIVITIES.

Several Meetings were held, attended by Lassen and Plumas National Forest officials, county school officials, the press, lumber officials, local government officials, and local influential citizens. A chairman was appointed to head the conservation program in the Westwood area, Susanville area, and Big Valley district. Schedules and appointive dates were made, and certain individuals assigned to arrange the details for school contacts, window displays, speaking engagements, moving pictures, newspaper writeups and essay contests.

Since the entire program was a correlation of effort between the U.S. Forest Service, other cooperators, and the Division of Forestry, no one organization can or should assume credit for the overall results. Assistant Ranger Hufford was appointed chairman in the Big Valley area.

We were successful in securing outside speakers for many of our engagements. Attorneys, logging operators, forestry school instructors and students, farm advisor's staff, and school teachers assisted in handling individual speaking engagements. The Lassen Advocate and Big Valley Gazette, newspapers, contributed ample space for favorable publicity. Two Main Street stores contributed full window space for large window displays. The local Boy Scouts arranged one of these window displays, and the Lassen Junior College School of Forestry arranged the other. The local theatre ran a short 35 mm. film on Conservation for three days.

Our overall accomplishments were as follows: Every school in the county excepting three remote, hard-to-reach small ones was given a program. Most service clubs and lodges in the county were contacted. Essay contests were held in some school rooms. At least four articles were printed in the Susanville and Bieber papers. Boy Scout troops and Camp Fire Girls were contacted, and some participated in our program. Conservation posters were displayed at Westwood, Susanville and Bieber.

Through direct and indirect contact it would be safe to estimate between 10,000 and 12,000 people in Lassen County were aware of our Conservation Week work and its aims.

Wm. F. Mann - State Forest Ranger

DIVISION OF FORESTRY POSSIBLES ?

Chief Deputy Clar recently talked to about forty men in the U.C. graduating class in forestry at Berkeley. Interest was keen in the possibility of Assistant Ranger and Assistant Technician positions with the Division of Forestry.

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CALIFORNIA RURAL FIRE ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING -- RANGER CAMPBELL NEW PRESIDENT.

The California Rural Fire Association held its annual meeting in Fresno March 28, 29 and 30 in the Hotel Californian. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the problems and standards of rural fire protection. H.P. Bowhay presided as chairman, supported by old Wheelhorse Ossie Ball as secretary. There was a lively discussion following the reports of the various committees on legislation, law enforcement, rural fire laws, communications, trainings, ratings and rural protection standards by the Board of Fire Underwriters in cooperation with other fire protection agencies.

Saturday, March 29, the rural fire departments, oil companies and equipment representatives staged a fire equipment display and fire suppression demonstrations at the Fresno County Fair grounds. This was a very interesting demonstration on the control of oil, gasoline and butane fires with chemicals and water. Many types of new fog nozzles, both high and low pressure, were displayed in actual demonstration by the various equipment companies.

The business meeting and the equipment displays and demonstrations were well attended by firemen and foresters throughout northern and central California. At the conclusion of the meeting a report was heard from the nominating committee, and Ranger Charles Campbell of Mendocino County was elected President and Ben Cooper of Kern County was elected Secretary.

Fred N. Dunow - Deputy State Forester.

WILL 20% HELP YOU?

Ferrari-Nicolaus, Dispensing Opticians, with offices in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Sacramento, Fresno, and Palo Alto, have announced that they will allow a 20% discount on their services to all State employees who are paid C.S.E.A. members. To obtain this discount the C.S.E.A. member must obtain a purchase order from his group chairman and present this purchase order to Ferrari-Nicolaus.

All forestry employees who are paid C.S.E.A. members and belong to Chapter 2 of the Association should contact Elaine J. James, Room 415, State Office Building No. 1, Local 2873, for a purchase order. Members of other chapters should contact their Group chairman.

Elaine J. James,
Chairman, Group 7, Chapter 2.

HAVE YOU READ?

"Jackson Forest" by Technician Arnold F. Wallen in the March edition of "American Forests." Wallen tells of the past activities and some of the romantic history of the 46,878 acre State Forest in Mendocino County, recently purchased by the Division of Forestry.

"Wet Water for Fighting Fires" - in the March Reader's Digest.

"The History of the Public Domain" by O.C. Williams in February's "California Cattleman."

"Tips for Campers", 25 page illustrated pocket size booklet available on request from Office of Information and Education, Region 5, U.S. Forest Service.

"More Timber", a 36 page booklet summarizing the relationship between Pacific Northwest and National Forest programs, and presents an industry program for placing the Douglas Fir region under sustained yield. Available from West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Portland, Oregon.

DID YOU KNOW ?

CALIFORNIA'S HARDWOODS.

California hardwoods are at last occupying their rightful place in our highly-publicized California sun.

Stimulated by a cooperative effort by the Division of Forestry and the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, promising results in hardwood seasoning have been obtained.

A year ago Jack Reveal, Farm Forester in Sonoma County, assisted by personnel of the Division of Forestry, cut and shipped fortysix hardwood logs to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. Tan oak, madrone, chinkapin and laurel logs were sent for experimental work. Tests indicate that all of these woods can be made into plywood. Sample pieces show good grain and texture and a distinctive "California" look. Experimental kiln drying schedules have been developed for tan oak, madrone and laurel, tests indicating that these woods may be dried successfully. Emphasis was placed on proper control of moisture and temperature in the dry kiln.

The plywood industry is now looking with interest at our California hardwoods. A continuous supply of well-manufactured hardwood lumber and plywood will interest also our expanding furniture industry.

Hardwood flooring is now being produced from Valley White Oak (Quercus lobata). The lumber, dried in converted prune driers, is resawed into 3/8" x 2" random length hardwood flooring.

Proper seasoning has always been the biggest "bug-a-boo" in the hardwood picture. With new information available on hardwood seasoning the problem may be licked. Let's hope it has and that California has a worthwhile new industry.

Arnold F. Wallen - Forest Technician.

BROAD FOREST PROGRAM PROPOSED BY AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

A broad program for the development of forest lands in the United States to meet continuing high-level requirements for wood and wood products has been proposed by the American Forestry Association. The proposals climaxed a nation-wide survey of the effects of war drains on the country's timberlands and their capacity to meet postwar needs.

Keynoting the need for greatly increased cooperative action by state, federal, and private interests, the association's program, submitted to its membership for approval, calls for greater emphasis on state, and private responsibility in the handling of forest producing lands, including state action to curb destructive timber cutting; a record-breaking tree planting project of 20 million acres during the next twelve years; greatly intensified action to bring all forest lands under protection from fire; and a vigorous nationwide expansion of forestry education, including advice and technical assistance to the four million owners of small forest properties who control 57 percent of the commercial forest land of the United States.

America's need for wood and other forest products and services will remain at a high level, the association stated, adding that the nation also must be prepared to resume substantial foreign trade. "Need for a far-reaching program of action to meet this situation is emphasized in the fact-finding appraisal of forest conditions, and by the recent American Forest Congress held in Washington, D.C. "These brought out that although considerable progress has been made in advancing the practice of forestry, nothing short of a major program, undertaken by all agencies concerned, will solve the country's forestry problems."

In dealing with the problems of small forest owners, expansions of advice and technical assistance with vigorous federal leadership is proposed. The basis for cooperative action would include conduct of educational activities by state extension services, with state departments of forestry direction action programs and services on the ground under federal and state agreements defining the limits of free public aid. Forest owners and industries would contribute to this effort by instructing woods operators and raw material suppliers in good forest practices.

Other measures designed to encourage the practice of better forestry on private lands are state action to adjust tax burdens and the extension of long-term forest credit and insurance facilities.

The proposals call for rapid extension of intensive forest management on all lands devoted to timber production; increased assistance to owners of small forest industries; and stronger measures for the eradication or control of forest insects and diseases. Annual timber growth can be doubled if the forests are placed under intensive management, it was stated, and tree insects and diseases now exact a toll from sawtimber resources greater than that of fire.

To determine the best relationship between federal, state and private ownership of forest lands, a state-by-state study of forest ownership is proposed, as is the designation of representative committees in each state to undertake planning and agreement on future public acquisition.

Other proposals include early action by Congress to provide yearly payment to states on a reasonable and uniform basis in lieu of taxes on federal forest lands; more and better coordinated research in timber harvesting and growing, and greater efforts toward getting the results of research into practice; the reduction of woodland depletion by livestock in agricultural areas; and continuation of the nationwide forest survey by the U.S. Forest Service.

Interpreting the forest resource appraisal conducted by the association as a basis for the proposals, it was pointed out that although the forests of the nation still contain 1,600 billion board feet of sawtimber, the yearly drain is estimated at 54 billion board feet. This is only partly offset by an annual sawtimber growth of 36 billion feet. Present growing stocks are deficient in both quantity and quality. Cutting without regard to future production continues on vast areas of forest land.

The association stated that its 30 point program is essentially a statement of policies. These, it asserts, must be put into effect by public, legislative, and administrative actions and by the supporting activities of industries, civic-minded organizations, and public spirited citizens in all fields of American life. An American Forestry Council is proposed to bring such groups together for concerted action in forwarding the program.

March "Forestry News"

FORESTER LYLE WATTS REPORTS.

In his 1946 annual report to the Secretary, the Chief Forester of the U.S. Forestry Service stressed (1) bring organized fire protection to 136 million acres of nonfederal forest land which is still without protection of any kind, and vastly increase insect and disease investigation work and control on all forested land (2) plant millions of acres of both private and public idle forest land to trees (3) reduce waste by eliminating destructive forest practices and low utilization of products (4) and adopt good forest management on a much wider scale. That, he believes, will make it possible eventually to have "Timber Abundance" in answer to the question he uses as the title of his report "Timber Shortage or Timber Abundance?"

The following excerpts from the report point up the problems and the tremendously challenging job which lies ahead for professional foresters:

"Timber shortage is general throughout most of the civilized world. The Technical Committees on Forestry of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reports that - 'In the face of .....rapidly multiplying uses for wood which create ever mounting wood needs, the world is confronted by the inescapable fact that the forests - sole source of wood - are steadily diminishing'."

The annual drain of 13.7 billion cubic feet of all forest products is very nearly balanced by an annual growth of 13.4 billion cubic feet, "but in trees of sawtimber size - and the bulk of our forest industry depends on saw timber - drain is at the rate of 53.9 billion board feet,

while annual growth is only 35.3 billion board feet. Saw-timber drain thus exceeds growth by more than 50 percent."

"You can't grow trees of saw-timber size overnight."

"Leaders in the forest industries realize that the timber supplies they will need to stay in business will have to be grown." He gave full credit to the splendid work being done by industry, especially big industry, its tree-farm and trees-for-tomorrow programs, and he encourages them to go much farther. But he looks with alarm on the vast acreage of commercial timberland owned by 400,000 private owners in small tracts where only 7 percent of the holdings is being cut properly and 64 percent actually being cut destructively.

"For several years, the Forest Service has advocated that the public exercise some measure of control over timber cutting and related practices. Some commentators have seen in this proposal a move toward extreme regimentation, socialism, or dictatorship. Actually, the proposal visualizes only those requirements sufficient to prevent the use of destructive cutting practices and to make sure that forest land will be kept in condition to continue growing reasonably full crops of timber. Such regulation should encourage and stimulate progress toward sustained-yield forest management.

"The Forest Service has suggested that the regulatory program might well be administered by the individual states, with federal financial assistance; and in line with basic standards set up by national legislation. There should be provision for direct federal administration, however, in the states which fail to take appropriate action within a reasonable time." He feels that those in forest-industry who are practicing good forestry have nothing to fear, and that the sole purpose is to help, not hinder, those who are not.

March "Forestry News"

SAWTIMBER FOR THE FUTURE.

Doubling the growth of sawtimber within 75 years and increasing the growth of all types by one half was advocated by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson after study of reports recently transmitted by the Chief Forester of the United States. To assure an adequate supply of timber products, full employment in the timber industries, provide for national security, develop new uses for wood, and reestablish our foreign export trade, were the reasons stressed by the Secretary. He asked that the job of growing more timber be started now.

The facts and figures on which the appeal was made are contained in three reports made on the results of the Forest Service reappraisal study. One deals with gauging the timber resources, another with potential requirements for timber products, and the third with the management status of forest lands.

March "Forestry News"

TIMBER VOLUME BY PHOTOGRAPHS.

Methods used by the air forces for analyzing aerial photographs of enemy terrain will shortly be applied to surveying timberlands in a project at the Yale University School of Forestry.

Photographs of woodlands will be made by a commercial flying company to supply materials for the study, which will be carried on by Professors Walter H. Meyer and Eugene V. Zumwalt. They will be assisted by a group of students, most of whom were trained in aerial photography and photo-analysis in the armed forces during the war.

The purpose of the project is to develop new methods of estimating the voluem of timbers in tracts of land. Such work is now largely done by "timber cruisers", skilled estimators who walk through the forests and calculate the kind, quality and amount of timber. It is hoped that new techniques of photo-analysis will permit more rapid surveys of timberlands than are now possible.

Aerial surveys, in the opinion of Professors Meyer and Zumwalt, have certain other advantages over the work of "timber cruisers". The photographs can be used for constructing accurate contour maps to be cut over. These help in locating swamplands, which are difficult to work, and aid in planning and laying out roads for timber operations.

The pictures will be taken at different times of the year, at different heights, and with varying photographic filters.

Some photographs will be taken in color. New infra-red photographic techniques developed by the Army and Navy in the war will be utilized. The whole aim of the different photographic techniques is to develop textures and shadings in the photographs which would be useful in determining the density of the tree growth, and possibly the kinds of trees.

The investigators will study the results with special measuring devices and stereoscopic optical equipment. These tools permit measurement of the height of individual trees and the width of their foliage, notwithstanding the altitude from which the photographs are taken.

March "Forestry News"

AMERICA USES LOT OF WOOD.

It is estimated that since 1800 the United States has taken enough lumber from its forests to build 191 million wooden houses - six times its present number - according to the New York State College of Forestry. Of the total supply of wood consumed in the world the United States uses more than half the lumber and paper, and two-fifths of all forms of wood. Although her forest area is only 9.1 percent of the total for the world, the annual cut from her forests for all purposes is between 60 and 70 billion board feet.

March "Forestry News"

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

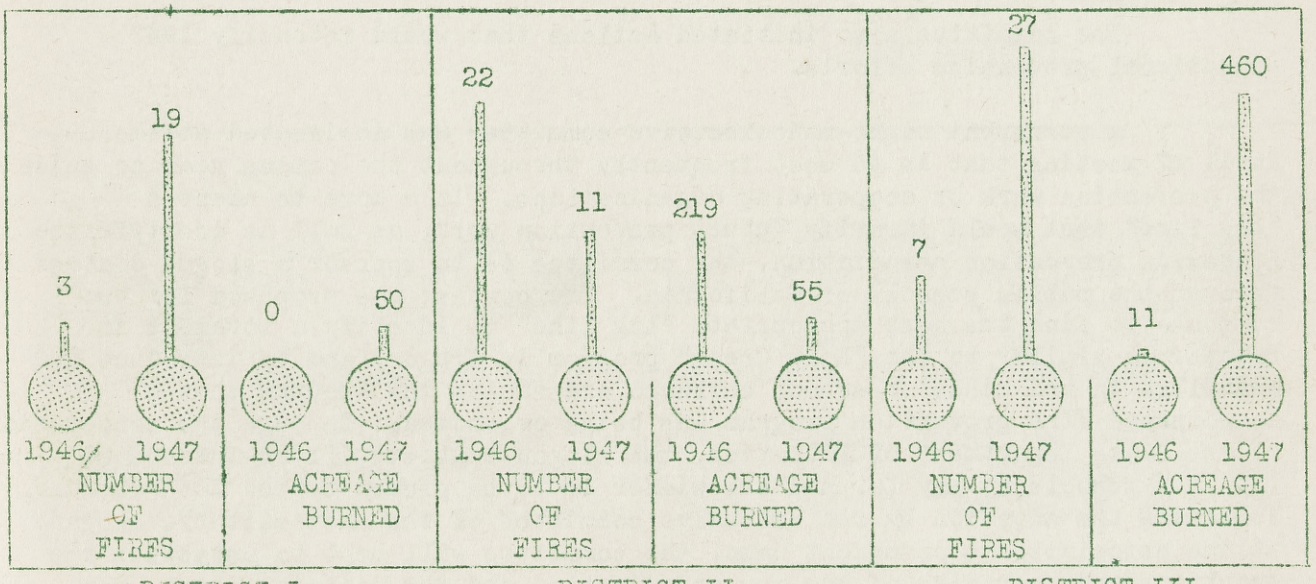
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

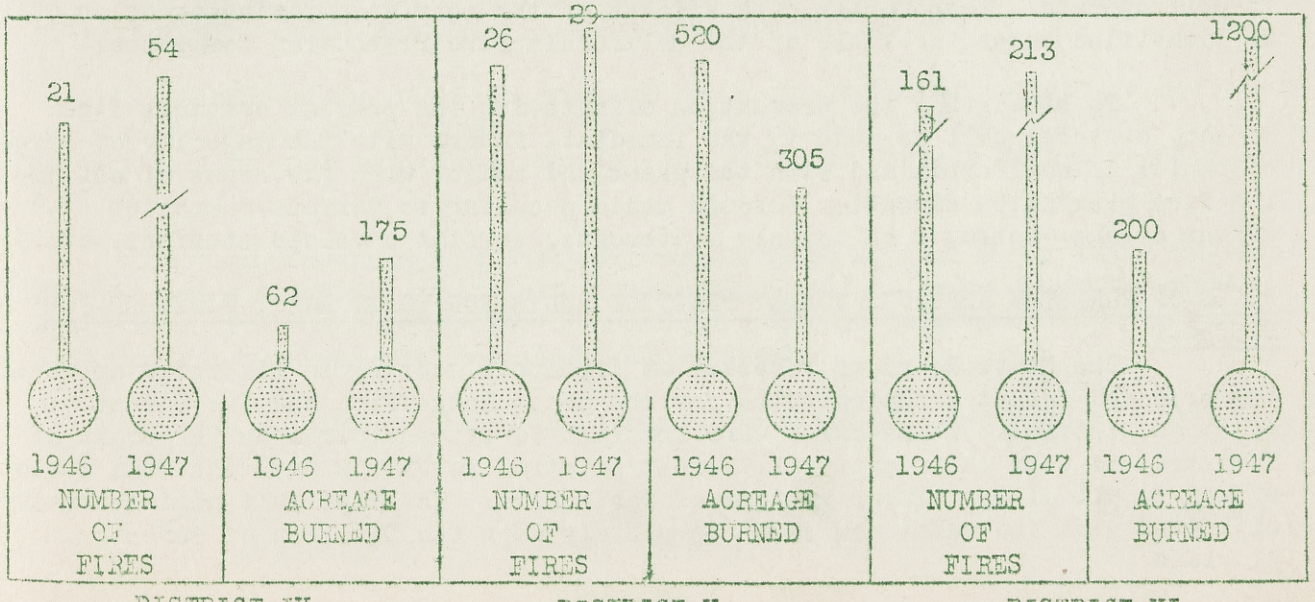
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VOL. 6, NO. 4 — W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR — APRIL, 1947

FORESTRY

COMPARATIVE RECORD 1946-1947 - FIRE OCCURRENCE ACREAGE BURNED
FOREST AND RANGE FIRES - JANUARY 1 THROUGH APRIL 20





NELSON TO ATTEND NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION CONFERENCE

State Forester DeWitt Nelson will leave Sacramento Sunday, May 4, to attend a national fire prevention conference called by President Truman. The conference will convene in Washington, D. C. on May 6 for a 3-day session.

From announcements, it is foreseen that the stress will be placed on the urban prevention work, but it is thought that forest and range problems will be the subject of some discussion.

This meeting, called by the President, is an indication of the national importance being placed on fire prevention activities in all parts of the United States.

FIRE PREVENTION STEERING COMMITTEE MEETS IN SACRAMENTO

A fire prevention Steering Committee appointed by State Forester Nelson at the request of more than 40 civic, industrial and governmental organizations represented at a Statewide meeting on March 4th in San Francisco met in Sacramento on April 17, and laid the foundation for a long-range fire prevention program for California.

The committee also initiated actions that would intensify 1947 educational prevention efforts.

A permanent eight-man executive committee was designated at the April 17 meeting that is to meet frequently throughout the coming year to guide the prevention work of cooperating organizations. In a move to adopt a "tag line" that would identify future prevention work, as well as identify the Statewide prevention association, the committee is to sponsor a slogan contest through the public schools of California. The contest was proposed for two reasons--to find the most appropriate "tag line" to identify a movement in California similar to the "Keep Green" program in Oregon, and to introduce and establish in the minds of school children and adults the thought that a coordinated fire prevention program was being organized. Through the cooperation of the State Department of Education, the slogan contest will be introduced into the schools by May 10, and the winner is to be picked by the 30th of June. Following the adoption by the executive committee of the most suitable slogan, as the association's permanent name, the committee will meet to establish the functions and mechanics of the new organization and the policies under which it will operate. Temporarily, the efforts of the many cooperating agencies will be identified under the title of the California Fire Prevention Committee.

To strengthen the prevention efforts for the present critical fire season, contacts will be made in the immediate future with the majority of large companies in California and with the press and radio, with the hopes of obtaining fire prevention education through media peculiar to various companies (house organs--messages on monthly statements, special envelope stuffers, etc.).

BOARD OF FORESTRY APPROVES FOREST PRACTICE RULES FOR COAST RANGE PINE AND FUR DISTRICT

The State Board of Forestry at its April meeting in Riverside approved the proposed forest practice rules for the Coast Range Pine and Fur Forest Practice District. These rules were the last to be considered by the board of Forestry and with their approval, forest practice rules now have the full force of law in all of the timber regions of California. The difficult administrative problems connected with the rules now rests completely with the Division of Forestry.

ABOUT THE DIVISION

A MESSAGE FROM DICK RAFFERTY

"I find it rather difficult to put into words our appreciation for the personal and intimate interest shown by all of you in our son Douglas' serious illness and subsequent operations. Personal emergencies of this type seem at the time without reason and the obstacles unsurmountable. However, usually there is a brighter side to the overall picture and some good has been served. In our particular case, aside from giving medical science some information in a comparatively unknown field, it has brought my family to the realization of the true spirit of friendship.

In closing I wish to report that Douglas is now recuperating at home preparatory to his next operation, which we hope will be the final one."

Dick Rafferty

PERSONNEL CHANGES

John N. Clark is the new assistant ranger in charge of the Coalinga area of Fresno County. Prior to coming to work for the Division, Clark spent eight years with the Los Angeles County Division of Forestry as a fire warden, three years of which were in charge of the County Juvenile Camp. He has also had two years of experience with the Forest Service in the Sierra National Forest.

Dean F. Schlobohm, new Fire Dispatcher in Fresno County, was formerly with the National Park Service as Ranger and Fire Dispatcher in the Sequoia National Park. Dean saw more than four years of action with the Army during the recent war.

Mrs. Helen Cobb has recently been appointed as Intermediate Typist Clerk to assist Mrs. Carol Bennetts in the Sacramento office.

Mr. Floyd Waklee has been employed as an inspector of automotive equipment to supervise the work connected with the Division's post-war equipment problems. He has working with him, Jesse Sander, Wm. Wallace, Orville Meth and James A. Blackwell.

At a recent meeting the State Personnel Board abolished the title Institution Storekeeper and henceforth, their warehouseman will be known as Storekeeper-grade two. The title of Senior Stock Clerk has also been abolished and the new title of Storekeeper-grade one has been adopted.

Herschel L. Norton joined Mr. Pomponio's staff of accountants in March as a Senior Account Clerk.

(Then there was the Irish Foreman in District 1 who took St. Patrick Day off on the assumption it was a legal holiday.)

HORACE KENNEDY TO RETIRE ON MAY 30

Horace Kennedy, investigator in District 6 is retiring from the service on May 30 of this year. He joined our organization in 1931 and has been employed by the Division continuously from that date on. For many years, he was our only investigator and ranger over the entire state. He has a very wide acquaintance and many friends, all of whom will be sorry to see him out of active service. Many men in the Division are indebted to him for his personal interest in their welfare.

Before coming with the Division, Mr. Kennedy had wide experience in police work, having begun his career in June 1899 as a patrolman with the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. In 1904 he was assigned to their detective force and in 1908 was appointed chief of the Detective Bureau, the position he held until his retirement in 1924. In April of that year, he went to work for the County of Los Angeles in the District Attorney's office, being detailed to the County Forestry and Fire Warden's department to investigate and handle arson cases. He remained in this work until '31 when he came to work for the Division of Forestry. In total, he has spent some 48 years in active investigation and police work.

Mr. Kennedy's loyalty to the Division and his straight-forward honest dealings with the public have set a fine example for his fellow employees. Not only has Horace Kennedy done an outstanding job for the Division in investigation work, but he has always offered a helping hand to his fellow employee in order that he might have a better understanding of his individual work. Mr. Kennedy has long been a proponent of active fire prevention, realizing that the best work this Division can do in fire protection is to prevent the fires from starting. He has constantly kept this picture before his associates.

Mr. Kennedy intends to celebrate his retirement by taking a trip to Canada. On June 5, he and Mrs. Kennedy will travel to Detroit, pick up a new car and continue on to Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax, where they expect to spend some time, returning to California by way of Vancouver and Victoria. Mr. Kennedy takes this opportunity to say "I wish to thank the men I have worked with during these many years for their courtesy and cooperation and I wish to say that it has been a great pleasure indeed to have been associated with such a great body of men." (J. K. Mace, Deputy State Forester)

DISTRICT V HEADQUARTERS MOVES TO MONTEREY

On March 11, District 5 Headquarters office moved from its quarters in the State Building at San Francisco to a new building at 480 Calle Principal at Monterey.

Although it was expected that the move would be made last fall, difficulties in completing the building delayed matters for several months. However, after going through the ordeal of moving while business was relatively quiet, the staff is agreed that had the move been attempted during the peak of fire season it would have been considerably more difficult.

The office, located in the Professional Building in downtown Monterey, is complete in all details and is comprised of six individual offices, a large supply room and a sound proof radio room. The transmitter and receivers will be located at Carmel Hill Suppression Station for better operation with leased lines connecting the two points for remote control operation.

From our new location, it is expected that we will be able to carry on District business far more efficiently than was possible while the office was at the extreme end of the District. Monterey is approximately at the geographic center of the District, thereby reducing the amount of travel time and facilitating communication to the various County Headquarters.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Division of Forestry employees to visit our new home whenever convenient to do so.

(Carl Albertus, State Forest Ranger)

DISTRICT IV NEWS

District IV Has New Arrivals

In keeping with the season of the year, a certain mother, now living in Madera County, presented District IV with a fine set of twins. The new arrivals are kids born to one of the 16 nanny goats now inhabiting 40 acres of burned-over brushlands on what is known as the Ensign Tract in Madera County. The tract comprises 160 acres in all and is now being used as an experimental area in conjunction with range improvement work.

District IV property personnel have not yet recovered from being overcome with joy over the arrival of the youngsters to the point that they have figured out how to account for this new P&E. They also face the very immediate prospect of having to account for 15 additional pairs of twins in the very near future. The whole situation may produce some very interesting developments and everyone concerned will probably learn something new.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are of a more serious trend of mind and whose efforts may be dedicated to the cause of scientific range improvement, we report that goats (in this case, Angoras) seem to relish the young and tender shoots of various of those species of brush-like plants which are associated together to form the chaparal type common to the foothill regions of Eastern Madera County.

District IV Hold Annual Meeting

For a four-day period, March 24 to 27, inclusive, members of the permanent civil service staff of the San Joaquin District down to and including Forest Firetruck Drivers attended a school held in one of the large offices in the District Warehouse in Fresno. This meeting is an annual affair in District IV and was inaugurated with the purpose in mind of discussing problems with which the field personnel may be having trouble, training field personnel along various lines of their work and giving them a chance to express themselves regarding their work and any problems they may have along these lines.

With this thought in mind a series of lectures and discussions on various subjects were conducted. Various members of the staff acted in the capacity of discussion leaders.

The group was fortunate in having Chief Deputy Clar and Operations Officer Pomponio present at one of the afternoon meetings. These men were able to give the field personnel somewhat of an insight into the internal workings of the Division at the Sacramento level, and, as a result, brought these field men a little closer to the place where the policies which guide their efforts are formulated. It is felt that one particular thing which has always bothered field men was shown to be of great necessity in the functioning of the Division. This particular thing is the completion of the numerous reports which field personnel must of necessity compile. The men from Sacramento told us the reason for these and why accuracy and completeness is a must.

One afternoon was set aside for a meeting with personnel from bordering C.D.F. Districts and one for a meeting with cooperating agencies. Members of the staffs of Districts III and V were present on one afternoon and representatives of the U. S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Kern County Fire Department, Division of Fish and Game, Stanislaus County and Merced County came on another afternoon. The theme of both these afternoon meetings was cooperation and mutual attack on fires. Written agreements have now been completed or are in the process of being completed between District IV and all bordering Districts and allied Federal or County agencies as a result of these meetings. These agreements are accompanied by maps showing mutual attack areas as they pertain to the various neighboring territories to District IV. It is felt that as a result of these two afternoon meetings a much clearer meaning of the words "mutual attack" has been arrived at which as a result should give better initial attack on many fires.

The four-day meeting as a whole was well worth the time spent and will result in a close coordination of the efforts of all personnel throughout the months to come. (George Phibbs, State Forest Ranger)

C. Y. A. Spike Camp for Mountain Home Tract

Plans are being completed for the establishment of a Y. Y. A. spike camp on Mountain Home Tract for the summer work season.

On April 8th representatives of the Division of Forestry and the California Youth Authority made a visit to the Tract to inspect the proposed campsite and work out final details for setting up the camp, which will be a spike from the present camp at Coarsegold, with facilities for twenty C. Y. A. Wards.

Buildings which served as living quarters of the logging crew formerly on the Tract will be utilized temporarily for barracks, mess hall, and other facilities. It is planned to construct a suitable barracks and other required permanent camp installations during the coming season.

This spike camp on Mountain Home Tract should serve the dual purpose of providing an adequate labor supply for development of the Tract, and affording ideal surroundings for the Y. Y. A. Wards fortunate enough to be selected for the camp. (L. T. Burcham, Asst. Forest Technician)

DISTRICT II ACTIVE DURING APRIL

C. D. F. Improvement Cutting

District II is having the opportunity to practice what it preaches, by conducting a thinning operation on 40 acres of State-owned property at Paradise, Butte County. This property includes a dense stand of ponderosa pine, varying in size from saplings to 26" DBH. About 350 trees have been marked for cutting, most of which will be used for telephone poles in this district. Large butts will be trucked to the C. Y. A. camp at Whitmore to be cut into lumber in the camp mill. The remainder of the trees, down to a two-inch top, will be utilized for fence posts and rails.

The poles will be treated with the chemenite process at the Diamond Match Company plant in Stirling City.

The work is being done by regular C. D. F. personnel drawn from all counties in the district. Accurate records will be kept in order that the effects of thinning can be noted.

District II Training School

A training school for assistant rangers in District II was conducted in Redding during the week of April 7-11, by Deputy State Forester John Callaghan. The final session on Friday was devoted to the application and enforcement of the Forest Practice Rules.

In the evening the entire group attended a dinner meeting of the Redding sub-section of the Society of American Foresters.

Meeting - S. A. F.

On the evening of April 11 a dinner meeting of the Redding Sub-Section of the Northern California Section of the Society of American Foresters was held at the Golden Eagle Hotel in Redding. It was attended by more than 100 lumbermen, timber owners, and foresters from the State and Federal services.

The program was a discussion of the Forest Practice Rules, and their application to the lumber industry, led by Preston McCanlies. Although there were a few minor criticisms voiced, it seemed to be the concensus among the lumbermen as well as the foresters, that the rules should be given full backing and cooperation by the lumber industry.

It was appropriately announced that the rules for the Coast Pine & Fir District had been approved by the State Board of Forestry on April 10th.

Insect Control - District II

During the months of February and March a maintenance program of beetle control was carried on in District II. That which was done in Lassen County was rather unique in that the labor was provided by students of the Junior College School of Forestry. It was a valuable experience for the students and the control work was done at small cost to the State.

The C. D. F. supplied a compass man for a marking crew on a sanitation-salvage operation of the Fruit Growers Supply Company in Shasta County. Also considerable control work was done by CYA labor in avrious parts of Shasta County.

A heavy infestation of Ips and D. B. in Trinity County was destroyed by a crew composed of C. D. F. personnel drawn from all counties in the district.

A total of 250 man days were expended throughout the district in treating 796 trees, and 30 man days in marking 1983 trees on 2563 acres for sanitation salvage cutting.

Part of the expense was defrayed by contributions of cash or labor from five land owners. (John Callaghan, Deputy State Forester)

MENDOCINO COUNTY NOTES

On the same site where their grandfather, H. N. Anderson had built a mill 42 years ago, three brothers, Harold, R. G. and S. M. Anderson recently began sawing logs in their new sawmill, west of Piercy, Mendocino County. The grandfather did not live to see his own mill operate. He was killed in an accident on the mill site before the mill was completed. The parts of the original plant were stored in a shed after the owner's death, and some of them

have been used in the construction of the new sawmill, which is operating under the name of Indian Creek Lumber Company.

The most interesting feature of the business venture of the grandsons, is that they are sawing logs which were felled by their grandfather at the turn of the century. According to Harold Anderson, manager of the company, from 10 to 20 percent of the old logs can still be utilized. He further states that the butt and second logs are invariably good, and in some cases, some of the third cuts. He estimates that some 400,000 feet of merchantable timber can be sawn from the original cut.

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Another case of reclamation of redwood logs, which were intended for, but never reached the saws of an earlier generation, is taking place at the Ross and Daniels mill, located near Irmulco, which was once the thriving operation of the Irvine Muir Lumber Company. Logs which were already felled when the company folded up their mill over 25 years ago, are producing excellent timber at the Ross and Daniels operation.

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The barracks under construction at the new Hopland Fire Station two miles north of Hopland, is nearing completion, although it will not be ready for occupancy at the start of the '47 season. The seven acre purchase which comprises this site, possesses many natural qualities which promises to make this camp one of the most attractive in the North Coast Counties when the buildings and landscaping are completed.

Friends and co-workers of Asst. Ranger Harold (Capt.) Trino were saddened to learn of the death of his mother at Guerneyville on March 29th.

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Lake and Mendocino Counties teamed up with the Mendocino National Forest officials and the Soils Conservation Service, in presenting a novel type of Conservation Week program in the schools. After showing appropriate films relating to the aims of agencies working with natural resources, a panel consisting of a representative from each of the above services offered itself as target for questions from the audience. Since school principals were advised in advance as to the nature of the program, and were requested to stimulate their students into preparing some good questions, the members of the panel were subjected to active mental workouts. In Lake County, a game warden and the farm advisor were present on the panels in addition to representatives of the agencies mentioned. (Paul Furbush, Asst. Forest Ranger)

POST WAR CONSTRUCTION AND SURVEY WORK CONTINUES

Forest Engineer, Charles Innes reports this month that transactions have been practically completed to obtain title to approximately 4 acres of land in the city of Riverside as the site for the new District VI headquarters.

Water developments have been completed during the month at Paso Robles, Hopland, and Ben Lomond with splendid supply of water at all places.

The Ben Lomond C. Y. A. Camp is to be occupied on May 1.

Construction has been deferred on the Mendocino C. Y. A. camp for an indefinite time.

Well-boring and water development are in progress at Dewdrop, Montgomery and Clear Lake Rocks fire suppression stations.

RADIO INSTALLATIONS

Radio repeaters have now been installed on Mt. St. Helena and at South Fork.

500-watt low frequency headquarters transmitters are now installed in Yreka, Oroville, Fortuna, Howard Forest, Auburn, San Andreas, Sonora, Mariposa, Madera, Alma, San Luis Obispo, King City, Mt. Danaher and Susanville.

The 1000-watt low frequency transmitter for District V's new headquarters is in the process of being installed with work to be completed in about two weeks. The radio equipment is located in the Carmel Suppression Headquarters and is remotely operated by leased telephone lines to District V headquarters in Monterey city.

New 1000-watt transmitters are scheduled by the manufacturers to be delivered in June for the District IV and District I headquarters.

(William Koch, Communications Officer)

"POP" DONEY TO CELEBRATE 91ST BIRTHDAY AT DAVIS

A. E. Doney, father of Ray Doney, State Nurseryman for the State Division of Forestry at Davis, will celebrate his 91st birthday on the 4th of May at a family reunion birthday dinner at Ray's home near Davis. Doney (Senior) worked for State Division of Fish and Game, for more than 28 years and retired from service at the age of 76. He started as a Game Warden in Siskiyou County and at time of retirement was Engineer in charge of fish ways and hatcheries for the Division. He now maintains his home in Chico.

LEST WE FORGET

Although this issue of the News letter is being distributed a few weeks in advance of Memorial Day, May 30, I feel that this is an excellent time for us to pay tribute to the employees of the Division of Forestry who made the supreme sacrifice during World War II. Although but a few short years has elapsed since the War's end, we are inclined to forget, unintentionally perhaps, the debt that we owe, and will always owe, to those men who are no longer with us.

In Orange County, we have perpetuated the names of our men on a Bronze Tablet which has been placed in front of the American Flag pole at our headquarters station. This memorial was purchased through donations of Orange County personnel and includes the names of the men who went directly into the service from our employ.

They include:

George D. Bruce, U. S. Army, captured on Bataan, died in a Japanese prison camp on November 24, 1942.

Donald K. Sutherland, U. S. Army, died in the crash of a B-29 on Okinawa, on June 3, 1945.

David K. Allen, U. S. Marine Corps, died as the result of wounds received in the battle for Okinawa on May 16, 1945.

THE TUMULT AND THE SHOUTING DIES;
THE CAPTAINS AND THE KINGS DEPART:
STILL STANDS THINE ANCIENT SACRIFICE,
AN HUMBLE AND A CONTRITE HEART.
LORD GOD OF HOSTS, BE WITH US YET,
LEST WE FORGET - LEST WE FORGET! -Kipling-

Allan Portigal
Assistant Ranger
Orange County

NORTHERN FORESTERS HOLD "FOREST FORUM"

During the evening of April 11, 1947, the "Redding Forest Forum" sponsored the Redding sub-section, S.A.F., had a very successful meeting. The announced purpose of the meeting was to discuss the application of the Forest Practice Rules in the north Sierra and Coast Pine and Fir Districts. Evidently this was a subject of interest to many as 106 attended. Forty-six representatives of 22 lumber companies, from Yuba to Siskiyou counties attended. Seventeen men from the several National forests concerned and 40 Division of Forestry employees from District II and III and the State Forester's office were present.

L. D. Wambold of the Diamond Match Company, Chairman of the Redding sub-section, conducted the meeting with his usual dispatch. Society business was taken care of with a few well chosen "cuss words" and a short statement to the effect that this group had no constitution, by-laws, legally appointed officers, old business or new business. This left plenty of time to discussForest Practice Rules in some length and a lively discussion followed. Mr. McCanlies gave an excellent summary of the rules and ably answered the many questions posed by lumbermen and others. Deputy Callaghan explained the Division's policy of enforcement stressing the necessity of obtaining essential compliance with the intent of the law. Lumber industry representatives indicated their awareness of the necessity of self-policing and a willingness to assume their obligation in this respect.

All in attendance enjoyed the meeting and increased their understanding of the problem.

John Callaghan
Deputy State Forester

HARDWOOD MILL ON OPERATION IN SHASTA COUNTY

What is believed to be the first hardwood mill in the North Sierra district has started operations at Millville, near Redding. Built by the Oakwood Mills Co., the plant consists of a circular head rig, gang saw, flooring mill and dry kiln. The capacity is 10 M ft. BM per shift. At the present time the company is confining its cut to California Black Oak, and most of this will be made into flooring.

John Callaghan
Deputy State Forester

RANGE IMPROVEMENT EXPERIMENTS OBSERVED IN MONTEREY COUNTY

On Friday, April 25, the Monterey County Farm Advisor, Reuben Alpaugh held a field day in which the University Agricultural Experiment Station participated. All the members of the Monterey County Board of Supervisors were in attendance as well as the County Engineer, members from the Division of Forestry and a number of local ranchers.

The party visited the run-off and erosion plots which have been installed by Professor Viehmeyer of the Irrigation Division of the University branch at Davis. Professor Viehmeyer has three series of plots in Monterey County - two on the Lockwood road just south of the Trescony range, and a third plot series on Paloma Creek on a north exposure directly across the canyon from a site of a 1944 Paloma fire. It was pointed out on this last mentioned plot that a

practical demonstration of what could happen in this type of soil was evidenced by the severe erosion which took place from the 16,000 acre Paloma fire. The entire length of the creek from the fire down to the main roads, some three or four miles below, has been deposited with silt and surface soil which was washed down from slopes above.

Quite opposed to this practical demonstration, are the results which are being secured from Professor Viehmeyer's plots. On his 1/20th acre plots which he has installed to determine the erodability and water holding capacity of a so-called Lockwood soil series, he has found no serious erosion occuring after denuding. It seemed quite apparent that this type of demonstration does provide some very valuable information on the water-holding capacity and erodability of soils but are admittedly not adequate to draw conclusions as to erosion which might occur on a range-wide basis. The University Land Utilization Committee plans for the future, to set aside a small watershed on which water and erosion studies can be made which will more nearly indicate what can be expected to happen on a range-wide basis.

The high-light demonstrational area visited on this trip was a brush clearing project accomplished by Julius Trescony. Mr. Trescony contacted Ranger Austin in 1946 and expressed his desire for an agricultural clearing permit. After hearing project outlined, Ranger Austin went over the area and pointed out the hazards of broadcast burning together with the unlikelihood of getting as clear a burn as would be necessary for the project Mr. Trescony had in mind. The outcome of these discussions was that Mr. Trescony perfected a roller and secured a combination ripper and tumblebig, which tools, together with the bulldozer, he utilized to clear 250 acres of rolling chamise land. The site on which the clearing was done was much better than the average chamise site in that the soil was very deep and the slopes not at all critical, most being less than 20%. Mr. Trescony's cost on this clearing did not run over $12.00 an acre and he has expressed the opinion that what had been worthless land, now has a value of possibly $40.00 an acre. This statement is well substantiated by the fact that a stand of barley now covers this area which upon harvest should yield over twenty sacks to the acre. It is the owner's intention to farm this clearing for as long as possible and then to plant permanent pasture, using a high percentage of perennial grasses.

On another part of this same range, an excellent demonstration of the desirability of perennials was evidenced by the alfalfa, perennial rye, and fescue which had been planted broadcast. The native grasses had nearly all dried out on this date bu the planted perennials were still green. On an adjacent area to the clearing where barley had been seeded, a small experimental plot was put in for determining the effect of 24D on the control of chamise sprouts. Estron 44 (Methyl Esther of 24D) was used at the rate of one gallon to a hundred gallons of water and in another strip, Dow chemical was added to the above. This latter mixture had produced a burning effect and the sprouts seemed to be in the process of dying. The treatment with the Esther mixture seemed to indicate some promise of affording a kill. A larger project on an adjacent area of standing chamise is being planned and the 24D is to be applied by plane. It is premature to generalize on the feasability of chemical methods in brush clearing, but from all indications, it seems that some degree of success can be expected. The cost item will no doubt be the controlling factor in employing the use of chemicals and fire will still be the most practical means of disposing of the dead brush. However, it will afford the opportunity to burn in less critical fire weather than has been the practice heretofore.

W. T. Jacobson
Forest Technician

LEGISLATURE ACTS ON FOREST BILLS OF DIVISION INTEREST

A summary of legislative action on a number of bills affecting the Division of Forestry follows:

SB 254 (amendments to the Forest Practice Act) Passed the Senate. Now in the Assembly Committee on Conservation and Planning.

SB 264 (State Employee Retirement System) First hearing before Senate Committee scheduled for May 8.

SB 735 ($100,000 for forest survey) Referred from Senate Committee on Natural Resources to the Senate Committee on Finance.

SB 736 ($5,000,000 State Forest Appropriation Bill) No action to date.

SB 737 (Amendment of nursery law) Passed the Senate now in Assembly Judiciary Committee.

SB 739 (Amendments to Sections 4002, 4003 and 4008 of the Public Resources Code) Passed the Senate. Now in Assembly Committee on Conservation and Planning.

SB 740 (Amendments to Section 384A of the Penal Code - Christmas Tree legislation. After lengthy discussion the bill was tabled in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources.

SB 745 (Amendments to Section 4151, 4165 and 4167 of the Public Resources Code) Passed the Senate. Presently before the Assembly Committee on Conservation and Planning.

SB 1512 (Amendments to Section 4421 and 4433 of the Public Resources Code in State Forest Act) Passed the Senate. First hearing before the Assembly Committee on Conservation and Planning May 7.

AB 608 (Adding certain sections to the Health and Safety Code relative to fire districts) From Assembly Committee with "do pass". Will be considered by Assembly in near future.

AB 949 (Range improvement legislation) No action to date.

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FORESTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

FAO Conference On Timber

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has announced that 34 countries and five international organizations have been invited to attend an international timber conference in Marianske-Lazne (near Prague) to consider lumber requirements for reconstruction in Europe and nearby Mediterranean countries as well as long-range programs for forest rehabilitation and the use of forest products. The conference, which is being held in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the government of that country, will open April 28. (April "Forestry News").

"Keep Green", Tree Farming, Stressed By President Truman In Arbor Day Statement

Following is part of President Truman's statement, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the first Arbor Day, in which he makes special reference to the "Keep America Green" movement and tree farming:

"The Diamond Anniversary of Arbor Day finds the Nation never more appreciative of the indispensable value of trees. There is evidence of this on every hand. Throughout the Nation the movement is spreading to keep America green, to prevent fires which needlessly and tragically destroy trees. Tree farming and tree growing by public and private agencies, and scientific management of our forests for permanent production, are gaining momentum. Only recently, in Washington, a great Forest Congress convened, the third such meeting in our history, bringing together representatives of agriculture, labor, industry and government to consider the problems of our forests.

"And we have today, without question, a very real forest problem. Once, when the Nation's vast forests seemed inexhaustible, we could afford to be lavish, even careless with this great natural resource. Today, we are coming to think of trees as a crop, which with care and protection, can produce endless harvests of essential timber....." (April "Forestry Digest").

Forest Reappraisal Reports

Three of the series of reports to be issued by the U. S. Forest Service on the results of its two-year reappraisal study of the condition of the nation's forests were made available to the public in February.

One report deals with "Gaging the Timber Resources". Another is entitled "Potential Requirements for Timber Products", and the third is called "The Management Status of Forest Lands".

The point is stressed that if this country wants to be sure of an adequate supply of lumber, poles, railroad ties, pulpwood, and other forest products in the years ahead, it must stop destructive cutting and unwise depletion of growing stocks and build up growth. To do this the country must take strong steps to bring all commercial forest land under good management. In this connection, it was said that the biggest problem is to get satisfactory management on privately owned forest land, which comprises three-fourths and in general the best of the nation's commercial timberland.

The report pointed out that according to a nation-wide survey 64 percent of the timber cutting on the privately owned forest lands is classed as poor or destructive, 28 percent as fair, and only 8 percent as good. On public lands it was found that 67 percent of the cutting is good with the percentage on national forests rising to 80.

Discussing the effect of the downward trend in the condition of the timber resource on industry employment, and local economy, the report tells of the decline of opportunities for profitable sawmill and plant operation, particularly in the eastern part of the country, where there is a steady decrease in the size and quality of logs coming to the mill, and in the Northwest where plants and mills are running short of accessible old-growth timber and being forced to shut down.

The report advocates increasing the growth of timber of all types by one-half, and doubling the growth of saw-timber, within 75 years. To do this, the report emphasizes the need for (1) a forestry program--far stronger than we have previously had--to put a stop to destructive cutting practices and to bring about much wider application of conservative cutting and sustained-yield management, (2) extension of organized fire production to the nearly 30 percent of the commercial forest land now without it, (3) planting--perhaps 30 million acres--of the 75 million of commercial forest land now denuded or poorly stocked with seedlings and saplings, and (4) better utilization of timber and the reduction of logging and mill waste, which accounted for about one-half the 12.2 billion cubic feet of timber cut in 1944.

(April "Forestry News").

Forestry Program Adopted By American Forestry Association

Sweeping endorsement of a PROGRAM OF AMERICAN FORESTRY was voted by members of the American Forestry Association to whom the program was submitted for ratification or rejection in a referendum held during February. According to an association announcement, all 30 proposals of the program were ratified by 98% or over of the voters with the exception of proposal 15, which provides for the control of destructive cutting on private lands by the individual states rather than by the federal government. Even this proposal, long a highly controversial one, was ratified by a 95% vote. (April "Forestry Digest")

Ohio Forester Views Lumber Shortage

What a grim picture it would be if this were a permanent timber famine! Happily we can, as in the past, look to the west for timber to replenish our local supply and meet our local needs. While the American people became accustomed to shortages during the war years, we always felt they were temporary, though at times critical--extremely critical as in the case of rubber, quinine, etc. It may sound extreme at first glance to say there is no substitute for wood as a building material, but why are so many of our new homes built only to the foundation, framed without sheathing or roofs, and in many cases not started at all?

The answer in part is no lumber available. As a practical problem, then, for the veteran, the small would-be home owner, the farmer and the city dweller who plan to build the home they desire within their means there is no substitute for lumber.

The solution to the problem is an adequate and available source of supply of timber. To obtain this supply means growing timber on permanently productive acres that are cropped for their forest products each year. It means the regeneration of our idle non-agricultural acres, the improvement and regulated cutting of our wood-lots so that growing trees are left to replace the ripe trees that are cut. For Columbiana County (Ohio) this means one acre in three of our rural areas, approximately 100,000 acres. This is too large an area to be neglected, too valuable an area to be exploited.

(H. F. Maturen, Ohio Extension Forester)

Solvent Drying Of Lumber

A new method of drying lumber said to be four times as fast as ordinary kiln-drying procedure is now in the pilot plant stage. Albert Hermann and A. B. Anderson, head and chief research chemist, respectively, of the Western Pine Association laboratories in Portland, Ore., are co-inventors of the process which is being tried out experimentally at the Shevelin-Hixon Co.

mill at Bend, Oregon.

The process depends upon the ability of a water-miscible solvent, such as acetone, to extract water from the lumber.

The lumber is stacked and bound in packages which are stood endwise in the extracting tank, which in the pilot plant measures 8 x 5 x 16 feet and holds 3200 board feet of lumber.

Once in the extractor, the lumber is sprayed with solvent at the rate of 100 gallons per minute. The spent solvent, together with water and organic extractives, goes to a reboiler, which sends part of the solvent back to the extractor and part to a still. The still separates the solvent from water and pitch, which are recovered as a partial emulsion. The organic materials, which are predominantly fatty acids in sap wood and predominantly resins in heart wood, rise to the top and are decanted. Turpentine and neutral fats are other by-products.

The lumber is then treated with super-heated steam, which brings the acetone content down to about 0.2 per cent of the weight of the wood. Drying to 3 per cent water is possible, but commercially, 8-13 per cent is practical.

In addition to the saving in time, other advantages cited are lighter color, less warping, and easier painting of knotty wood because the pitch is removed. (Chemical Industries).

Lumber Sets Production Record In 1946

The lumber industry made an outstanding production record in 1946 despite numerous adverse factors. Total production of 34.5 billion feet was approximately 23 per cent above 1945 and several billion feet greater than was predicted at the beginning of the year. Softwoods comprised nearly 25 billion feet, an increase of 16 per cent over 1945, and hardwoods about 9.5 billion or nearly 50 per cent more than in the previous year.

On the basis of this achievement, and of the current situation within the industry, a production of 36 billion board feet in 1947 may reasonably be forecast. According to a revised minimum estimate of 1947 requirements recently released by the CPA aggregate 34,803 million board feet, including 600 million feet for export. It thus appears that prospective production and minimum requirements are more nearly in balance than at any time since before the war. (April "Forestry Digest").

Vast Idaho Timberland To Get DDT Dusting

The most extensive aerial dusting program ever undertaken in the nation will be carried on in northern Idaho's timber areas early next summer by the United States forest service to combat the deadly tussock moth, an infestation which last year did great damage to forests and which the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Insect Control has reported threatens $47,000,000 worth of standing timber in that area.

Sergei Skobblin, airport engineer for the Forest Service at Missoula, Mont., has completed the first actual phase of the project to apply by airplane a DDT spray to 350,000 acres of timber lands in Latah and Benewah counties. Skobblin selected 11 airports or farm landing strips from which fleets of planes will douse the area with a trainload of fuel oil impregnated with four

carloads of DDT.

Measures are pending in both the Idaho Legislature and in Congress to provide enabling acts and funds to combat the moth.(April "Forestry Digest")

Georgia Also Has "Light Burner" Trouble

Forest fires during the past four months have damaged Georgia's timber resources to the extent of more than $4,000,000 a survey by the State Forestry Department reveals. Some 500,000 acres have been burned over the survey shows and the unusually high damage is attributable to dry weather and high winds which prevailed during the winter.

H. David Story, Jr., Assistant Forestry Director for the State, commenting on the survey, said that fully 85% of the woods blazes were preventable and that the greatest majority of these were the result of carelessness. Many of the fires, he declared, were the result of landowners or farmers burning off pastures and letting the fire "get away from them".(April "Forestry Digest")

West Coast Adds 96,886 Acres In Tree Farms

Five new tree farms with 96,886 acres were certified on March 11 at a meeting of the joint committee on forest conservation of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and Pacific Northwest Loggers Association. These additions raised the West Coast score to 76 Tree Farms with 2,275,737 acres.
(April "Forestry Digest").

* * * * * *

WILL 20% HELP YOU?

Gorman's, Dispensing Opticians, Forum Building, Sacramento, and Jenkel-Davidson, Dispensing Opticians, 1021 K Street, Sacramento, have announced that they will allow a 20% discount on their services to all State employees who are paid C.S.E.A. members.

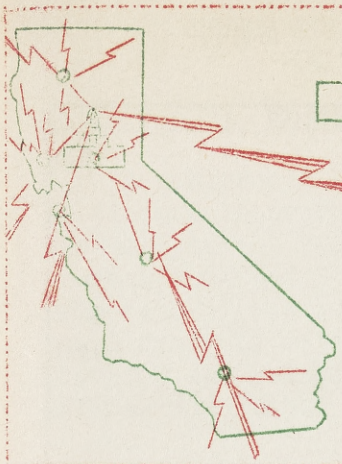
To obtain this discount the State employee must present his 1947 C.S.E.A. membership card. A purchase order is not required.

LOWTHER TREE PLANTER AROUSES INTEREST

Tree planting machine which gives promise of revolutionizing reforestation has been developed for use in the South by Harry A. Lowther Company of Chicago, Ill., and is now being demonstrated in the south-eastern states under sponsorship of the forestry division of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. The planter is designed for use on open field and cutover land. The unit can be pulled by any light farm tractor, and requires two men to operate it--one for the tractor and one for the planter. It is capable of planting approximately 10,000 seedlings per eight hour day, whereas two men could plant only 1,000 to 1,500 trees for the same period by hand.

The machine opens a 9" slit in the ground and the plow lifts the soil on each side of the slit, but does not compress it. A seedling is deposited in the opening and then the soil is put back in the same position and packed mechanically. So thorough is the job that it is difficult to tell where the ground has been disturbed. Trees are spaced about 8 feet apart.

The planter is inexpensive and the cost of operating it runs approximately 20% of the cost by hand for the same area, according to the experience of one company in Alabama. Officials of this company believed the unit would pay for itself in one year. (April "Forestry Digest")



DIVISION OF FORESTRY

NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

VOL. 6, NO. 5 W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR MAY, 1947

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION LIBRARY

FORESTRY

NELSON PRAISES 1947 FIRE PREVENTION EFFORTS

I have continually stressed this year the importance of strengthening our fire prevention efforts both in actual hazard reduction work and in the large and diverse field of fire prevention education. We have been fortunate in obtaining very active cooperative assistance in this latter field from civic, industrial and other governmental agencies and private industry is contributing a great deal to the State-wide effort. However, the success of such a program is based on the amount of local participation and follow-up on prevention problems of the local area. I believe that Deputies and Rangers have grasped this local problem this year and are devoting more time to this work than at any time in the past. I am convinced that our efforts will pay large dividends. Although results cannot be determined accurately in a single season or in five seasons, we cannot fail to reduce the number of fire starts in the final analysis.

I commend all Division personnel on fire prevention efforts to date and I ask that you continue to study the problem, strengthening the phases where there has been a lack of effort, and improving local participation where possible. The Sacramento office is giving full attention to the State-wide problem, the U. S. Forest Service to the State and National Problem, but intense district and local effort is essential if the program is to be 100% successful.

STATE FORESTER'S NOTE

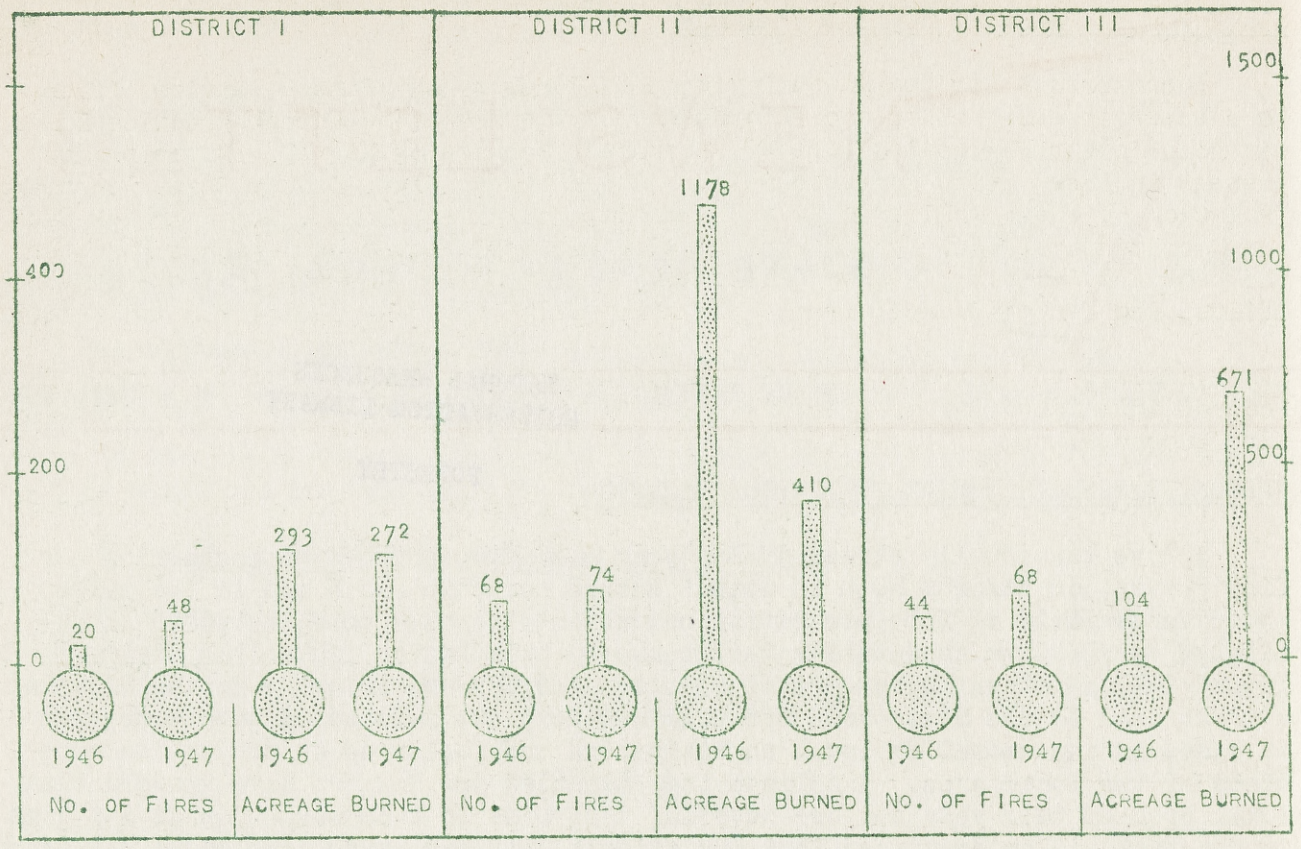
Contributions from field personnel for the News Letter were few and far between until the April edition. As you noted, that edition was made up almost entirely of news stories from the districts. It was encouraging to see this increased interest in passing information along to Division personnel in all parts of the State. However, in this edition you will notice a lack of such news from all but a very few areas.

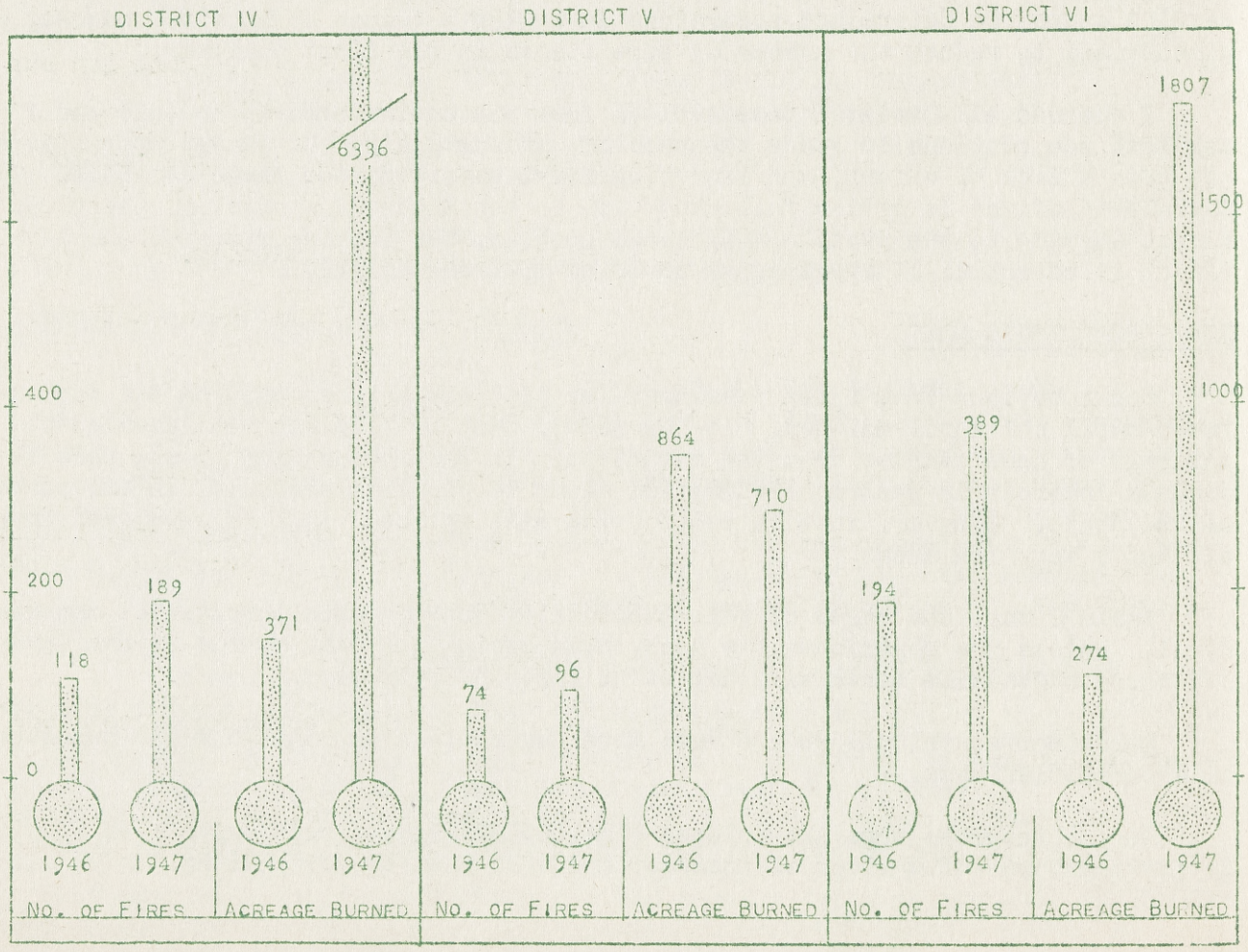
Again I say, the value of this publication depends upon the use you men make of it. Unless you contribute the news, even during the peak months of the fire season, a worthwhile media will not be utilized effectively.

Volunteer contributions are much more desirable than contributions submitted as a particular task.

If you feel the News Letter does contribute, support each month's edition by jotting down a few lines of interest and send them to your Editor.

COMPARATIVE RECORD 1946-1947 - FIRE OCCURRENCE ACREAGE BURNED
FOREST AND RANGE FIRES - JANUARY 1 THROUGH MAY 20





STATE FOREST PRACTICE RULES CONFERENCE

A conference between State Division of Forestry and Forest Service officers to discuss interpretation and enforcement of the new State Forest Practice Rules was held in the Regional Office of the Forest Service on May 27. Division men present included State Forester Nelson, Chief Deputy Clar, Deputy State Foresters from each of the six Districts, and Winters, McCanlies, Ennis, and Fairbank from the Sacramento office. The Forest Service was represented by Regional Forester Thompson and Swingler, Hughes, Jefferson, Tillotson and Howden, from the Regional Office, and Forest Supervisors Mendenhall, Pyles, Linstedt, Gustafson and Farrell.

This was the first meeting in years where such a large group of State and Federal administrative officers have met to discuss mutual problems and cooperative programs.

Preliminary to the meeting, Clint Davis, Director of the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign, out of the Forest Service's Washington office, explained to the assembled officers the overall planning and management of the CFFP on a nation-wide basis. He stressed that this was a joint Federal and State cooperative effort and that the purpose of the fire prevention publicity materials was to create a broad public consciousness of the fire danger, thereby opening the way for more effective localized attack on specific problems.

LEGISLATURE ACTS ON FOREST BILLS OF DIVISION INTEREST

A summary of legislative action on a number of bills affecting the Division of Forestry follows:

SB 254 (Amendments to the Forest Practice Act) Passed the Senate. June 4th out of Assembly Committee on Conservation and Planning with a "do pass".

SB 264 (State Employee Retirement System) June 4th retained in Committee for amending.

SB 480 (Protection Against Fire Hazards) Passed Senate and Assembly.

SB 735 ($100,000 for forest survey) Referred from Senate Committee on Natural Resources to the Senate Committee on Finance.

SB 605 (Mountain Home Tract Forest) Passed Senate and Assembly.

SB 736 ($5,000,000 State Forest Appropriation Bill) No action to date.

SB 737 (an act to amend Sec. 600 and to add Sec. 600.5 to the Penal Code, relating to burning structures or other things not subject to arson and providing a penalty) Passed Senate, on third reading file in Assembly.

SB 738 (State Nurseries Act) Passed Senate and Assembly.

SB 739 (Amendments to Sections 4002, 4003 and 4008 of the Public Resources Code) Passed Senate and Assembly.

SB 740 (Amendments to Section 384A of the Penal Code - Christmas Tree legislation) After lengthy discussion the bill was tabled in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources.

SB 745 (Amendments to Sections 4151, 4165 and 4167 of the Public Resources Code) Passed the Senate and Assembly.

SB 1512 (Amendments to Sections 4421 and 4433 of the Public Resources Code in State Forest Act) Passed the Senate and Assembly.

AJR 9 (Memorializing Congress concerning appropriation for forest conservation) Adopted by Senate and Assembly.

AB 608 (Adding certain sections to the Health and Safety Code relative to fire districts) Passed Assembly. Amended in Senate Committee. Presently on inactive file.

AB 949 (Range Improvement legislation) No action to date.

AB 2682 (Introduced May 12, provides appropriation for studies at San Dimas Experimental Forest.

COMMUNICATIONS NET WORK IMPROVES

Automatic repeaters are now installed at Loma Prieta, Santa Clara County, and Howell Lookout, Placer County. It was necessary to install a gas power plant on Loma Prieta to power the repeater pending the construction of some three miles of power line to the repeater location.

A recent test with the Howell repeater disclosed mobile communication was possible over a great part of Highway 40 between San Francisco and Auburn.

The concrete repeater vault on San Carlos Peak is now under construction. This repeater will enable mobile communication from the northern border of Kern County to Modesto and well into the Federal Forest area on the East. This repeater should be in operation within 60 days.

Radio coverage surveys for high frequency repeater stations have been completed from the following locations: Sierra Vista school house; Pierce; Mt. Bullion; Calandra; Lowe; Cold Springs; Cahota; Fowler and Mt. Zion. Concrete vaults to house equipment are now being scheduled for construction and surveys for power line construction are being made by engineering personnel. It is possible that repeaters may be installed at several of these priority locations before power lines are completed by using gas powered generated AC power plants.

DISTRICT IV CHECKS PULSE OF MONTHLY FIRE PREVENTION EFFORT

Our overall prevention program is beginning to pay dividends by increased requests for fire prevention material, camp fire permits and requested service on the reduction of existing fire hazards.

To carry our local fire prevention program closer to the public, we, here in District IV, have prepared a series of fire prevention slogans which have been accepted by the local radio stations for spot announcements, as well as the press for fillers on their editorial pages. We find, in carrying out a campaign of this kind, our repertoire of slogans is fast becoming exhausted and we would appreciate suggestions from other Districts.

So that we might have an inventory of our own organizational activity in the field of fire prevention, we have put into use a Monthly Fire Prevention Activity Report. This report form is simple and requires the minimum of preparation time. It includes under Hazard Reduction, roadside clearing, inspection, elimination of

dumps, as well as sawmills and other industrial areas. Under Fire Prevention we have grouped law enforcement, quoting the number of fires per month, investigations, total number of cases initiated, remarks. Under Publicity, we include the number of news releases, number of sponsored ads, radio talks and distribution of posters and other fire prevention material. Under Public Contact space is provided for the number of employees spending part time on fire prevention patrol and the number of contacts made monthly.

We in District IV feel that the use of this form compiled on a District wide basis should furnish the Division the ammunition necessary to carry our case for allocation of fire prevention to a successful conclusion.

J. D. RAFFERTY,
Investigator

PROTECTION AGENCIES DISCUSS PROBLEMS AT CAPISTRANO MEETING

At an informal meeting and barbecue dinner, representatives from all of the Southern California National Forests, County Forestry Agencies, and the State Division of Forestry met on May 16 at the State Forestry station at San Juan Capistrano to discuss fire control problems of the current fire season. Also present at the meeting was Chief Deputy State Forester Clar who spoke a few words to the group on current legislation affecting the Division of Forestry. Discussion was also held regarding the reactivating of the Southern California Association of Foresters and Firewardens, and a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps toward reorganization.

Mr. Clar, on behalf of the State Forester and members of the Division, presented to Horace (Moose) Kennedy a set of three matched pieces of luggage as a going-away present. Horace retires from State service this year. In addition, he also was presented with a pen desk set by Spence Turner on behalf of Low Angeles County Forestry Department.

Although Orange County was host to the meeting, we feel that it is in order to say that the meeting was very successful from the standpoint of accomplishment and entertainment.

ALLAN PORTIGAL
Assistant State Forest Ranger

DIVISION ACTIVE IN MONTEREY COUNTY CONSERVATION EDUCATION PROGRAM

On April 7th of this year an extensive conservation educational program was instituted in the public schools of Monterey County by the Division of Forestry personnel in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service represented by District Ranger L. A. Rickel and the Division of Fish and Game, represented by Game Warden Warren Smith.

There were 29 schools contacted during this tour, where short talks were given and the following conservation films shown:

Realm of the Wild
There's More Than Timber in Trees
Four Thousand Gifts of the Forests
Once Upon a Time
Stop Forest Fires

The films were shown to a total of 8,940 pupils and 392 teachers and faculty members - 35 of which were members of the King City Parent Teacher Association. The tour was completed with a final showing at the Salinas High School on April 23.

In addition, the films were shown at the Salinas Valley Junior Fair held at King City April 26th and 27th conducted for the 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America of Monterey County and adjoining counties at which a booth was installed in the exhibit tent by the State Division of Forestry and the same cooperative agencies. The same films were shown continuously to capacity crowds from 10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. of each day. It is estimated that approximately 900 persons reviewed these films over the two day period, 10% of which were adults and 90% children. The fair officials estimated the attendance at this fair was approximately 12,000 people, the greater portion of which reviewed our exhibit and the pictures for a short period.

W. C. AUSTIN
State Forest Ranger

DISTRICT IV URGES PUBLIC COOPERATION IN FIRE PREVENTION IN LARGE ROADSIDE FIRES

District IV is now engaged in making and posting large fire prevention signs. These signs are being posted along highways and in other strategic places. The signs are 4' x 8' and made of 2" x 4" and 1" x 6". The background is white and the lettering is red. The work of making and painting the signs is done for the most part by the wards at the Coarsegold C.Y.A. Camp. The wording of these signs is "Hazardous Fire Area! Please Help Prevent Fire." At the bottom of the signaare the words "Calif. State Div. of Forestry" in smaller letters. A "Smoky" bear and the words "Smoky says" have been painted on the sign to keep the same theme as other fire prevention material which is being used throughout the State and Nation. The artistic end of the program is being taken care of by State Painter Carric Barger.

Two of these signs were posted at Lake Millerton for the benefit of the people who took advantage of the recent opening of fishing season. Two more of the signs were placed so as to be conspicuous at the recent ceremonies at Pine Flat on the Kings River in Fresno County where Governor Warren set off the initial charge of dynamite which started work on the new Pine Flat dam site, the building of which is under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Signs will be posted on the Merced side of the Pacheco Pass along State Highway #152, in the vicinity of Cottonwood Pass and the junction of State Highways41 and 33, and on State Highway 198 west of Coalinga. Signs will also be placed on State Highway 198 at Lemon Cove and on the California Hot Springs Road near Fountain Springs in Tulare County and on State Highway 65 north of Woodlake on the main road to the Kings Canyon National Park.

It is felt that we can help the fire situation materially by putting these large red and white signs right where the public has to look at them. It is planned to take the signs down and re-word them during the winter months.

C. E. METCALF
Deputy State Forester

FIRE PREVENTION SLOGAN CONTEST INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The State-wide Fire Prevention Committee's program to obtain a suitable slogan to identify prevention efforts got under way on May 10th with the distribution of 100,000 fire prevention slogan entry blanks to the public schools of California.

The State Department of Education has given the Committee full cooperation in carrying this contest to school children throughout California. The students have a chance to be a very vital part of the new fire prevention efforts by suggesting a 5 word slogan adaptable to California. They also have a chance to win an expense-paid trip for five days to Yosemite National Park, as well as five additional State-wide prizes. The County winner will be taken on a two or three day forestry field trip by members of the State Division of Forestry or the U. S. Forest Service. The contest provides for the submission of a 5 word slogan and a 50 word explanation of why forest range and watershed fires should be prevented.

Entry blanks are being received at the Sacramento office from all parts of the State and it is evident that the program is meeting with tremendous success in the public schools.

The contest closes June 15th and State-wide and County winners will be picked by the Executive Committee of the State-wide Fire Prevention Committee by July 1st.

FORESTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

ARKANSAS OPERATION

A forester for the Crossett Lumber Company of Arkansas recently visited California. He reported that his company produces about 30 million feet of pine and oak lumber annually from logs that average only 14 inches in diameter. It takes three band mills and a log gang to do the job. Thinning and tops down to 4 inches are used for pulp. In addition, charcoal and chemicals are produced from 50,000 cords of low grade oak annually. Stands of only one thousand board feet per acre are considered merchantable, and stumpage prices are in the vicinity of $15 per thousand board feet.

With new utilization methods, improved transportation and a continued high demand for forest products Californians are also becoming aware of the value of young growth timber, but we have a long way to go to catch up with Arkansas in this respect.

AN ADEQUATE DEVICE

"An Adequate device," surely, is the waste burner of the Standard Shade Roller Corp. plant near Oroville. The 75 x 80 foot steel and concrete unit dwarfs the plants 30 x 60 foot building. The reason for this odd set-up is that the burner is the only surviving portion of the large Hutchison Lumber Company Operation which was destroyed by fire in 1937. The shade roller mill was built in 1946 to produce roller blanks or "pickets", for an eastern affiliate.

ACCELERATED GROWTH

Monterey pine, growing at the Institute of Forest Genetics at Placerville, are putting on an annual height growth of four feet. They are some of the many pines grown at the institute in a search for a well formed tree with fast growth that is resistant to cold, drought, insects and disease, and which may be used for reforestation purposes. There are about 85 pine species in the world. Seventy of these are growing at this experiment station.

GEORGE A CRAIG
Forest Technician

STATE FORESTERS TO MEET

California will be host this year to the Association of State Foresters which will hold its annual meeting June 16-19 in Yosemite National Park with headquarters at the Ahwahnee Hotel.

Arrangements for the meeting are being made by State Forester DeWitt Nelson of Sacramento on behalf of the Division of Forestry, State Department of Natural Resources.

Ralph F. Wilcox, State Forester of Indiana is president of the association. Other officers are J. M. Stauffer, Alabama, vice-president; and Raymond E. Rendall of Maine, Secretary.

Attendance at the state foresters' meetings is customarily by invitation. State Forester Nelson has indicated that more than 30 State Foresters will be in attendance and that a full two day meeting has been scheduled, filled with discussions of important national forest problems.

FIRE PREVENTION SHORT "RED HOT RANGERS" TO BE RELEASED MAY 31

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios have prepared a fire prevention comic movie short "Red Hot Rangers" that is to be released to 17,000 theatres throughout the country on May 31st. Previews of the film indicate that it is a fine production and will contribute much to the national fire prevention effort.

MGM is putting on a big publicity campaign for this short and has requested forest agencies to cooperate with local theatre managers in preparing appropriate theatre lobby displays.

The Studio has indicated that if the short meets with success throughout the country, they will prepare a similar prevention short each year.

First showings include: San Francisco, Granada, June 4-7; Oakland-Fox, June 5-11; Fresno, Wilson, June 5-11; Daly City, June 8-10; Richmond, Fox, June 8-11; Mountain View, June 8-10; San Bruno, El Camino, June 8-10; Eureka, Eureka, June 8-14; Modesto, State, June 8-14; Sacramento, Senator and Alhambra, June 13-17; San Francisco, Haight, June 18-21; Davis, Varsity, June 24-26.

GOLDEN TROUT HONORED BY STATE LEGISLATURE

The current session of the Legislature has approved and Governor Warren has signed a resolution naming the Golden Trout, whose original habitat was the southern fork headwaters of the Kern River in the Inyo National Forest, as the official fish of the State of California. Thus, the Golden Trout will join the exhalted ranks of the Valley Quail, Golden Poppy, Grizzly Bear and the Redwood, as a State emblem.

TOP CALIFORNIA SAWMILLS

Two California sawmills are ranked by WEST COAST LUMBERMAN among the top ten western sawmills which manufactured the most lumber in 1946. They are Fruit Growers Supply Company at Westwood with 136 million board feet and McCloud River Lumber Company at McCloud with 112½ million feet. Other California mills in the 100 largest producers were: California Barrel Company at Arcata, Long-Bell Lumber Company at Weed, Placerville Lumber Company at Placerville, Westside

Lumber Company at Tuolumne, Ralph L. Smith Lumber Company at Canby, Scott Lumber Company at Burney, Winton Lumber Company at Martell, Blagen Lumber Company at White Pines, Feather River Pine Mills at Feather Falls, Collins Pine Company at Chester, Diamond Match Company at Chico, Deschutes Lumber Company at Anderson, Sacramento Lumber and Box Company at Woodland, Meadow Valley Lumber Company at Spanish Ranch, and Clover Valley Lumber Company at Loyalton.

CLAIMS FOR THE HELICOPTER

"Forest fires and tree disease, the lumber industry's most destructive enemies, have an adversary to be reckoned with in the helicopter." Kenneth K. Hay-Roe, of Bell Aircraft Corporation's helicopter division, told delegates to the 29th annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal, on January 30. Speaking to 1,000 members of the association from Canada and sections of the United States, he pointed to the versatility of the rotary-wing aircraft as a distinct asset in the control of tree disease and forest insects, in reforestation work, fire fighting, and in woodland surveys.

Prinicipal advantages of the helicopter are its meager landing field requirements on water, snow, ice, swamp land, or ground, and its ability to fly in weather that would restrict or prohibit operations by fixed-wing aircraft.

"With these qualities, combined with a speed range from zero to 100 miles an hour, vertical ascent or descent, backward and sideward flight, and prolonged hovering characteristics at altitudes up to several thousand feet, the helicopter becomes an instrument of versatile and multi-purpose utility for carrying out woodland operations."

In fighting forest fires, the small landing area required by the helicopter makes it possible to get the fire fighters to the scene of action quickly, to bring up supplies and equipment as they are needed, and to direct operations from the air, the delegates were told.

It is quite possible to combine the use of conventional aircraft and the helicopter to achieve speed in transporting men and supplies; the plane carrying the men and supplies over the greater distances to the nearest landing strip and the helicopter shuttling them to the fire.

In the control of tree disease and insects, the rotary-wing aircraft has several useful attributes.

"The same rotor which enables it to fly diffuses the spray or dust, thereby providing more effective coverage. Air at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet a minute is thrust downward with an initial velocity of about 25 miles an hour, forcing dust or spray down through the trees and swirling it up again to coat the underside of the leaves.

"The helicopter also can hop from tree to tree to give individual attention such as is required with Dutch elm disease. For large areas of infestation, it can fly at speeds ranging from 20 to 60 miles an hour, completely covering a swath about 60 feet wide."

Experimental dusting operations carried on by Bell Aircraft last summer in Yakima Valley, Washington, disclosed that the helicopter could utilize 40 minutes in every hour, as compared with a much lower average for conventional airplanes. There, the speaker explained, it was found that the helicopter could cover up to 200 acres and drop 3,000 pounds of dust or spray in one hour.

SAN QUENTIN "FORESTERS"

Some 220 "Forgotten men" from the San Quentin State Prison will man forestry camps in the Klamath and Plumas National Forests of California this summer. They will devote their time to blister rust control, fire hazard reduction, slash disposal, creation of fire breaks, and fire suppression work.

The forestry camps will be operated under the control of the California Department of Corrections, with supervisors chosen from prison civilian personnel. Work will be planned and directed by officials of the state and federal Forest Services.

"WELCHBOARD" NEW PLYWOOD PANEL DISCOVERY

Culminating years of intensive research at developing improved surface for plywood, A. R. Wuest, president of West Coast Plywood Company, Aberdeen, Wash., has unveiled an entirely new panel product. Designated as "Welchboard" for A. R. Welch who discovered and developed the material and the process for its manufacture, the panel actually is plywood with a smooth, relatively hard, durable surface added. In surface appearance, the new material is about the color of the wood from which it is made, but uniform and without grain pattern as the covering ply is comprised of minute wood fibers inseparably bound together.

Perfection and production of the refined product is of threefold significance to the northwest and the nation:

1. It is an advanced panel material having all the inherent strength and other physical properties of plywood but with a superior, completely smooth surface as a base for the finest of finishes. The extralayer is formed of pulverized wood fiber, impregnated with resin and compressed under heat and pressure.

2. Plywood, which though structurally sound, is not suitable for fine finishing, acquires appearance properties surpassing even that of the panels previously considered of top quality when faced with the Welch-developed homogeneous covering.

3. Conservation of raw material is achieved as the layer bonded to the plywood is manufactured almost entirely from clean wood waste at the factory that otherwise would be discarded or burned. The volume of panels produced can be increased perhaps 25 per cent over that previously obtained from the same amount of raw material in logs.

In announcing "Welchboard," Wuest said, " Necessity has ever been the mother of invention, and new means have been and will continue to be discovered whereby more and more of what constitutes waste today will be a finished product tomorrow. In other words, the expanded needs of our people for forest products in the future, may very well be met, not by cutting down more trees, but rather by greater utilization of those trees that are felled."

DOUGLAS FIR SECOND GROWTH RESEARCH PLAN

At the suggestion of Colonel W. B. Greeley approximately 100 representatives of industry, colleges, state and federal governments met recently at Portland, Oregon for the purpose of discussing a tentative research program on Douglas fir second-growth management. The group unanimously approved a three-point program presented by Philip A. Brieglieb, chief of forest management research for the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. The program calls for; (1) a "quickie" report covering such subjects as regeneration, stand improvement, planting, growth, utilization, etc.; (2) a systematic survey of second-growth areas cut over during the past ten years and compiled in a so-called "post-mortem" report, and (3) intensive development of second-growth experimental tracts to fill in the large and numerous gaps in the present knowledge of the management of second-growth Douglas fir. Members of industry and all the forestry agencies will cooperate in the study.

U. S. REFORESTATION RECORD

Calling attention to an estimated 75,000,000 acres of denuded and poorly stocked forest land that will have to be planted to trees if it is to grow timber even within the lifetime of present-day children, the U. S. Forest Service reported that the total forest acreage planted in the United States since 1926 totals 6,483,632 acres.

The number of acres planted to trees is contained in a statistical summary recently issued by the Forest Service. Beginning in 1926, planting statistics were compiled annually until 1942 when this work was interrupted by the war.

While research and improvement in nursery and planting practices and techniques have steadily raised the average rate of survival for nursery stock used in reforestation, mortality was comparatively high in the early plantings, and the summary shows that only 4,243,788 acres planted can now be classed as successfull plantations.

The summary, compiled from reports by various federal, state, and private agencies, accounts for reforestation through 1945. In 1945, for the entire country, according to the summary, a total of 138,944 forest acres were planted.

Nursery and planting operations are now being stepped up as funds and man-power are made available, but the Forest Service points out that at the average rate of annual planting in this country so far it will take at least 600 years to do the planting job needed.

Farmers and other small private owners have done the most planting, but they also hold the greatest acreage requiring reforestation. Owning 43,000,000 acres of forest land for which reforestation is the highest and best land used, this group had established by the end of 1946 successful plantations totaling 1,800,000 acres.

Federal agencies planting on public land rank second in acreage reforested. Up to 1946 the Forest Service planted 1,592,007 acres in national forests. About 2,000,000 acres remain to be planted in these forests and the Forest Service program calls for planting 215,000 acres a year for 15 years. Funds available for national forest planting for the year ending June, 1947 will permit reforestation of about 27,000 acres.

Plantings credited to other federal agencies in the summary are Soil Conservation Service, 136,620 acres; Tennessee Valley Authority, 40,028; and Fish and Wildlife Service, 4,638. Total acreage planted by federal agencies, including the Forest Service, is given by the summary as 1,793,293 acres.

By the end of 1945, state agencies had planted on state and other forest land a total of 949,798 acres.

Railroads, pulp and paper, lumber, mining, power, water, and other companies had to their credit total plantings of 397,150 acres.

Counties, towns, and cities are credited with plantings of 253,085 acres. Schools and colleges, both public and private, had planted 23,935 acres.

The Forest Service says interest in tree planting is at an all-time high, but that the demand for planting stock generally far exceeds the supply. The bulk of the seedlings that go to reforest state and private lands are grown in 70 state tree nurseries. These nurseries are financed in part by the federal government under the Clarke-McNary and Norris-Doxey acts which authorize federal assistance to the states in meeting up to 50 percent of the cost of producing nursery tree stock for farm use.

In 1946, the states spent a total of $1,025,000 in state funds for production and distribution of tree planting stock, while the amount appropriated by the federal government for this cooperative program for the same purpose was $104,480.

The ten leading states in order of total acreage planted are Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

MORE TIMBER

More Timber is a recent publication descriptive of the measures being taken by private timber operators in the Pacific Northwest to ensure perpetuation of that region's forest industries, which supply one third of the nation's timber needs.

Profusely illustrated and attractively lithographed, with clear and self explanatory charts and diagrams, More Timber is a readable reference work.

Copies of this interesting publication may be obtained from the following organizations.

Pacific Northwest Loggers Association, White-Henry-Stuart Building, Seattle 1, Washington.

West Coast Lumbermen's Association, 1410 S. W. Morrison Street, Portland 5, Oregon.



DIVISION OF FORESTRY

NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

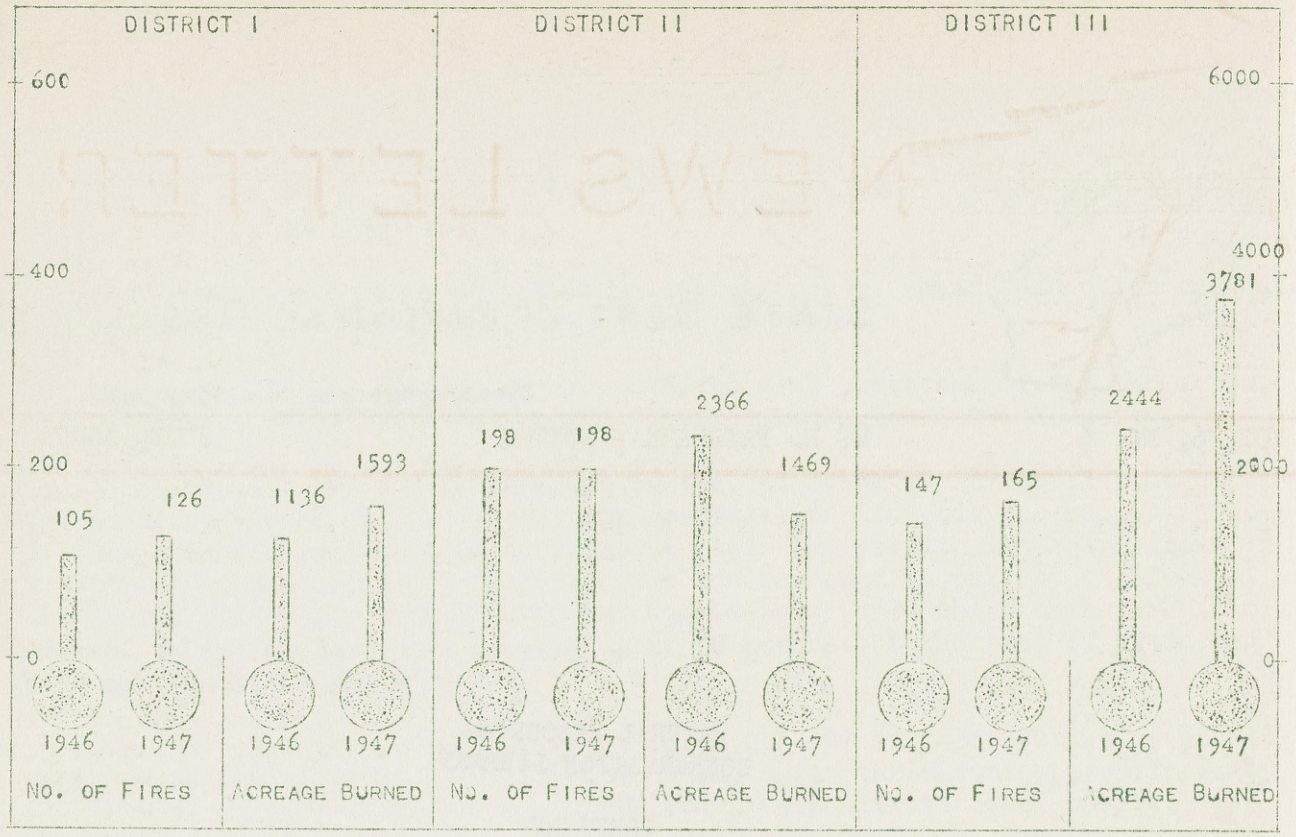
VOL. 6, NO. 6 W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR JUNE, 1947

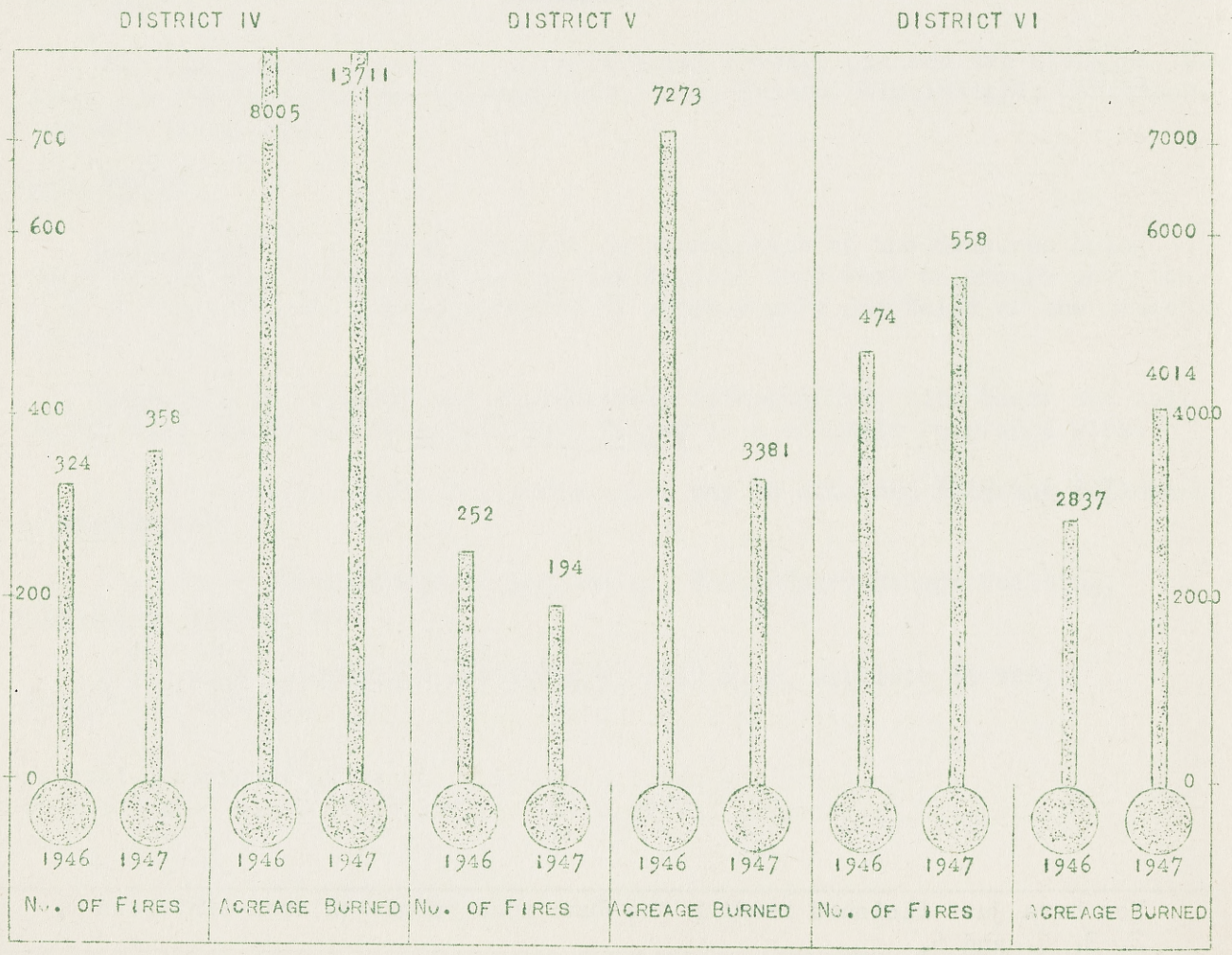
NATURAL RESOURCES
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FORESTRY

You have just finished reading the June news submitted from Districts 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6.

COMPARATIVE RECORD 1946-1947 - FIRE OCCURRENCE ACREAGE BURNED
FOREST AND RANGE FIRES - JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 20
- STATE AND COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY AREAS -





ABOUT THE DIVISION

"KEEP CALIFORNIA GREEN AND GOLDEN" IS SLOGAN SELECTED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIRE PREVENTION COMMITTEE

"KEEP CALIFORNIA GREEN AND GOLDEN" was selected as the winning fire prevention slogan today in a state-wide contest sponsored by the California Fire Prevention Committee in which more than 25,000 school children in grades 7 to 14 participated. The slogan will be used to identify fire prevention educational efforts of the committee, a group of 45 civic, industrial, and governmental agencies who organized in March of this year for the purpose of intensifying efforts in reducing the large number of man-caused forest, range, and watershed fires that occur in California each year. In its public education program the committee plans to include the slogan in short radio announcements, in the newspapers, and on prevention posters, leaflets, and roadside signs to remind Californians to be cautious with fire.

Thirteen year old William Ford Purdy, III, a 7th grade student at Central School in Menlo Park, San Mateo County submitted the winning slogan. His prize will be a five-day expense-paid trip to Yosemite National Park as guest of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company. A $25 purchase order for either sports wear, camping equipment, or fish and game gear will be presented to five other state-wide winners.

Runner up in the fire prevention slogan contest was Bill West, a 13 year old, 8th grade student at Lindbergh Junior High School in Los Angeles whose entry was "KEEP CALIFORNIA FIRE FREE". "FIRE BURNS WHAT CALIFORNIA EARNS" was the slogan judged number three and entered by Patrick F. McCarthy a 12th grade student at Pasadena Junior College. Other state-wide winners were Terrye Sagn, Presidio Junior High School, San Francisco; whose catch line was "FIRES HARM CALIFORNIA'S CHARM"; Rita Whitman of Louis Pasteur Junior High, Los Angeles, who wrote "YOUR DUTY-KEEP CALIFORNIA'S BEAUTY"; and Kenneth Streater a 12th grade student at Colton Union High School whose entry was "CONSERVE CALIFORNIA-CUT COSTLY CARELESSNESS".

School children in 36 California counties participated in the contest and more than 5000 entries were received and judged. The committee named a winner for every county and each winner will be provided an expense-paid forestry field trip by a local county, state, or federal forest officer.

FORESTER NELSON AND CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY ARE HOSTS TO 1947 MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

The Association of State Foresters 25th Annual Meeting was held on June 16 to 19 in the Ahwahnee Hotel, Yosemite National Park. More than 30 State Foresters were present as were representatives from the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, and Forest Industries.

During the first day of the meeting, Tuesday, June 17, speakers before the group included W. S. Rosecrans, Chairman of the California State Board of Forestry,

who spoke on State Forestry in American Forestry Program; W. D. Welsh, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, whose topic was Programs and Plans of the American Forest Products Industries Inc.; W. R. Schofield, Secretary-Manager, California Protective Association, who discussed California Forest Industries and Forestry; and Ernest Kolbe, Forest Engineer for the Western Pine Association, who outlined his association's forest program. State Forester Dean, Howard, and White of Virginia, New York, and Missouri, respectively, briefly talked on farm forestry programs in their states. R. E. McArdle, State and Private Forestry, U. S. Forest Service, noted "The Progress in Federal and State Forestry Relationships" during the past year. Dr. Cecil Creel, Director of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service spoke of federal and state cooperation on farm forestry programs. Dr. William R. Van Dersel, Soil Conservation Service, explained "Federal and State Participation From the Soil Conservation Point of View" and E. S. Pierce of the Division of State Cooperative Fire Control, U. S. Forest Service discussed the "Clark McNeary Fire Allotments, past, present, and future". The first day's program also included a two-hour business session of the Association.

On Wednesday, June 18, Forestry Protection Programs and Problems in the Western States were covered briefly by State Forester, Goodyear of Washington, Nelson Rogers of Oregon, and DeWitt Nelson of California. The afternoon session was devoted to fire prevention discussions with Ervin Grant of the Foot-Cone- and Belding Advertising Agency keynoting the discussion by outlining forest fire prevention through advertising. Later in the afternoon "California's watersheds" were discussed by Stephen Wyckoff of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station. Henry Clipper, Secretary to the American Society of American Forestry, topic was Forestry Administration as a Function of State Government and Joe Kaylor of the American Forestry Association outlined "future plans" contained in his association's program.

A banquet was held on Wednesday evening in the dining room of Ahwahnee Hotel with W. S. Rosecrans and DeWitt Nelson as Masters of Ceremonies and General Hap Arnold of the Army Air Forces was the guest speaker.

Frank Kittredge, Park Superintendent of Yosemite National Park provided interesting trips for the ladies during the day-light hours and the State Foresters enjoyed several nature talks in the evenings presented by Mr. Kittredge's Park Naturalists.

BOARD OF FORESTRY REJECTS PURCHASE OF LOMA PRIETA TRACT

The State Board of Forestry, at its June meeting held in Yosemite Valley on June 17 passed a resolution declining to recommend to the State Forest Purchase Committee the acquisition of the so-called Loma Prieta tract for State Forest purposes. The primary reasons for this action were:

1. The area is not primarily suited for growing timber.

2. The great difference between the price at which the tract was offered to the State and the appraisal of the tract made by technicians of the Division of Forestry. The area containing approximately 9500 acres are offered at an average price of $28.50 an acre whereas the Division's appraisal averaged only $17.84 an acre.

JULY MEETING OF BOARD OF FORESTRY WILL BE HELD AT CALIFORNIA FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION, BERKELEY

The State Board of Forestry will meet for its regular monthly session in the conference room of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, Giannini Hall, Berkeley at 10:00 a.m. Friday, July 25. There will be two main topics of discussion.

1. Cooperative program between the Division of Forestry and the California Range and Experiment Station under the provisions of AB 262 for carrying on watershed research at the San Dimas Experimental Forest in Southern California.

2. Cooperative program on the forest survey as provided in SB 735.

ORAL EXAMINATIONS FOR ASSISTANT FOREST TECHNICIAN HELD THIS MONTH

Oral examinations for the position of Assistant Forest Technician were held in Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Francisco on the dates of June 20, 24, and 26 respectively. Applicants for this position who appeared at the interviews were mostly veterans who are just receiving their forestry degrees at the University of California.

FOREST SERVICE AND DIVISION MEET TO DISCUSS FOREST PRACTICE RULES

Several meetings have been held at the local level this month between personnel of the State Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service with particular reference to the mechanics of cooperation of the application of the recently enacted forest practice rules on privately owned lands within the National Forest protection zone. These meetings have been held over most of the state and it is felt that they will result in full implementation of "Joint policy for U. S. Forest Service cooperation in the administration of the Forest Practice Rules" signed by the Regional Forester and the State Forester, May 14, 1947.

DIESEL TRAINING SCHOOL HELD IN SACRAMENTO

During the period June 9 to 13, inclusive, a diesel training school was held at the Davis Forestry Station near Sacramento. Twenty eight forestry employees consisting of forestry operators and mechanics were given an intensive training course in the operation and maintenance of diesel engines used in caterpillar tractors and tractor transport trucks. Following this meeting a training program was set up in El Dorado County where the forestry equipment operators were given the opportunity to operate the D7 caterpillar in the actual construction of fire lines. They were also given particular training in the use and operation of the diesel truck. Tractors were loaded and unloaded on semi-trailers and driven over very rough terrain.

On June 4 one Federal and one Reo tractor transport truck were purchased from the War Assets Administration. This makes a grand total of 8 vehicles of this type purchased by the Division. Two of these vehicles are now ready for assignment to the field but are held up pending the delivery of semi-trailers, six of which are now in the process of construction.

F. H. Dodson
Mechanics Foreman

BOARD OF FORESTRY ADOPTS CONSERVATION EDUCATION RESOLUTION

At the June meeting of the State Board of Forestry in Yosemite National Park on June 17 the following resolution was adopted pertaining to conservation education in the California school system:

"WHEREAS, The appalling waste of natural resources has been forcibly brought to the attention of California during recent years, and

WHEREAS, The dire consequences resulting from such waste affects the very stability of democracy, and

WHEREAS, Administrators, curriculum workers, supervisors, teachers, and private citizens are becoming more convinced that to serve the needs of democracy the schools must take increasing cognizance of the natural environmental conditions which directly and indirectly affect the lives of California school children and adults, and

WHEREAS, There is no coordinated system of teaching conservation education in California elementary and secondary schools at the present time; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Commission petition the State Department of Education to employ a staff member whose responsibility would be the integration of conservation education into our school curricula, and, in cooperation with governmental agencies engaged in the administration of our natural resources to devise a system of summer work shops to assist teachers in the study of conservation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Commission urgently seek the cooperation of other public commissions and private organizations concerned with the wise use of our natural resources, to petition the State Department of Education to adopt this program of conservation integration so that the many unrelated conservation education efforts may be coordinated into a sound and effective statewide program.

Adopted by the State Board of Forestry at its regular meeting held at Yosemite National Park June 17, 1947."

Like resolutions have been adopted by the Fish and Game Commission and the State Park Commission and various private conservation organizations are being asked to adopt similar resolutions.

FOREST LEGISLATION NOW AWAITS GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE

A resume of Forest Legislation passed during this Legislative Session follows: Most of it now awaits the Governor's signature.

1. The Division's budget includes $2,000,000 for the acquisition of State Forests on which the Governor touched in his opening address to the 1947 Legislature. The budget also includes employing six farm foresters or forest advisors to work with small forest land-owners of California, $125,000 for Blister Rust Control and $25,000 for Forest Insect work, $856,000 for the purchase of new and

replacement automotive equipment, $125,000 for the development and installation of our new F.M. Radio Network, and $25,000 for Fire Prevention Education work.

2. SB 254 clarified Chapter 85, the Forest Practice Act amending and correcting certain provisions that were found to be undesirable.

3. SB 1512 amended Chapter 317, the State Forest Act, to include specific recommendations of the State Board of Forestry involving the location, size and nature of future State Forest acquisitions.

4. SB 735 appropriates $100,000 to the Division of Forestry to cooperate with the California Forest and Range Experimental Station in intensifying the forest inventory especially in regard to two critical aread, the second growth pine region of the Mother Lode and the upper redwood region, Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.

5. SB 264 - The Division of Forestry's Retirement Bill which provides for the retirement at the age of 60, upon completion of 20 years service at not less than one-half of the final pay rate. The Bill also contains the disability clauses that are so important in this fire suppression work.

6. The cost-of-living salary increase passed retroactive to April 1. The amount to be received by employees is left entirely up to the Personnel Board and it is, therefore, suggested that the money not be spent until received.

7. The Forty Hour Work Week Bill, AB 941, passed with amendments, allowing the Personnel Board to work out adjustments for the emergency services. The companion 40-hour week bill, AB 292, does not carry an urgency clause. Therefore, it cannot become effective before September 25, and it may possibly be later depending upon Personnel Board Action.

8. SB 738 liberalizes activities of our State nursery to allow the sale of forest tree seedlings in lots of 1000 or more at a nominal price to be fixed by Board of Forestry.

9. SB 2682 provides a $50,000 appropriation for cooperation with the California Experimental Station in carrying on watershed research at San Dimas Experimental Station in Southern California. This appropriation was essential if work was to continue on an area where advanced research has been conducted for more than 15 years. Labor had formerly been supplied by CCC or Conscientious Objectors. This labor not now being available, made it absolutely necessary to have money available in order to carry on and complete the long term studies being made.

10. SB 262 excepts Division of Forestry equipment of excess width, height, length, and weight from restrictive requirements of the Vehicle Code while going to and returning from fires. Since this bill will not become law until the latter part of September, all such equipment must be cleared by blanket permit from the Highway Division for this season.

There were a number of other legislative enactments clarifying certain phases of the Health and Safety, the Public Resources, the Vehicle and the Penal Code that we highly desired.

There were but two Bills tabled, one the controversial Christmas Tree Bill, SB 740, that provided for tagging all Christmas Trees cut in California, the other AB 949, Range improvement legislation. It was mutually agreed by the College of Agriculture and this Division that we should not press for an appropriation authorizing acquisition of an Experimental Range for range improvement work. Our knowledge of suitable areas, our studies, and our staff has not yet progressed to the point where the establishment of a large experimental range would be advantageous or practical at this time.

DISTRICT IV NOTES MAY FIRE STATISTICS

1. We of District IV are apparently eligible for the booby prize as to acreage burned. Our abili, if you consider it such, is that the acreage burned to date has been in Zone II, and the two fires responsible for this acreage burned under adverse conditions (35 to 40 mph wind). Especially good cooperation from District V and the Stanislaus and Merced Counties and volunteer organizations helped prevent even greater acreage. Perhaps someone should test the helicopter to see if we can counteract these expensive winds. Who has the answer? At least we have one consolation and that is that none of these disastrous fires have originated in any place where fire prevention work could have been accomplished. These fires have started from unknown sources away from roads, dumps, etc.

C. E. Metcalf
Deputy State Forester

DISTRICT IV REPORTS ON FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES TO DATE

In keeping with District IV's all-out fire prevention campaign, some interesting statistics were obtained through the compilation of activity reports submitted by District Rangers. In the field of hazard reductions 761 miles of roadsides have either been burned or disced, 41 dumps have been inspected with 20 either eliminated or fireproofed, 43 sawmills and industrial activities have been inspected and steps taken to bring them up to standard. Publicity, as it pertains to District activity, has been given special emphasis with a total of 526 news releases to date; 154 talks on radios, to schools, clubs, etc.; 525 posters have been placed with 862 pieces of literature, stuffers, etc., distributed. Throughout the District 20 persons are spending part-time on prevention patrol and to date in the fiscal year have contacted approximately 12,850 persons. In addition to four sponsored ads, the District has constructed and posted 24 four feet by eight feet wooden signs with appropriate fire prevention messages. The majority of these signs carry a four foot painting of Smoky, the Fire Prevention Bear, which has brought favorable attention throughout the District.

We feel that this all-out effort will be rewarded in a reduction of fires and a better public understanding of the fire problem in the District.

J. D. Rafferty
Investigator

NEW PERSONNEL IN DISTRICT IV

District IV is happy to have several new men begin work for the Division within the last month. We feel that our efforts will be strengthened because of these recent additions and the talents they bring with them.

Dean F. Schlobohm recently was appointed as Assistant Forestry Engineer assigned to work in District IV. Dean's home is in Fresno. He is married and recently the father of a red-headed son. At the present time he is working with Gunnar Forssbeck, whom we all know. Dean is undergoing "indoctrination" into his new position. Upon completion of his training in field and office methods as they apply to an engineer's work in the Division he will return to Fresno, where he will work out of the district office. Scholbohm was Park Ranger with the Sequoia National Park for about nine years. He was in the army four years and came to the Division recently as T.A.U. Dispatcher in Fresno County. After successfully passing the exams for Assistant Forestry Engineer, he received his appointment to District IV.

Fred W. Keast is with Fresno County as an Assistant State Forest Ranger. Fred is also being "indoctrinated". He has charge of the Blasingame District of Fresno County. Fred's present home is Oakland. He is a graduate forester and served four years in the U. S. Naval Reserve as a flyer. Fred started things off with a bang as a 700 acre fire occurred in his part of the country a couple of days after he started work. Fred is a California Forester of this year's class.

Madera County has a new Assistant Ranger in the Raymond District. He is Herbert E. King, of Bakersfield. King was employed by the Division in Kern County in 1943 and 1944 as a Forest Firefighter Foreman and has considerable experience for a background.

Paul Cox began work with the Division as a Dispatcher in Fresno County. Paul's home is Alameda, California, and he is a member of the recent graduating class of Forestry from the University of California.

C. E. Metcalf
Deputy State Forester

KINGS COUNTY ENCOURAGED BY FIRE PREVENTION EFFORTS

We are glad to report that a great deal has been done in hazard reduction in Kings County this year. I have inspected all areas of inhabitants regarding cleaning up of lots and trash around buildings.

On my second trip around on inspection, I find a great deal has been done to reduce the danger of fire around such areas. Regarding roadside discing the County Engineer has made it possible in all road districts, to have all of the roads disced 100%. We have two highways running through Kings County. The highway crews have disced and oiled a portion of these roads and the ranchers have taken care of a great part of the state roadsides where grain was adjacent to highway. I believe a great deal of prevention work being done by the individual is a result of the extensive flow of literature that we have been able to place

in the schools, churches, libraries and the public institutions. This is a lot of additional work and involves a great deal of travel, but, we are getting results.

C. E. Lindley
Associate State Forest Ranger

SWEDISH FORESTER VISITS REDWOOD REGION

On June 12, 1947, Mats Schortau, a Swedish Forester, was conducted on a tour of the southern portion of District I by District personnel, and the following day by Humboldt unit personnel. He was very interested in steam high line logging operations and use of logging arches, which he had never witnessed. He was shocked at our woods waste and the problems it presents. He was also conducted through the Pacific Lumber Company's (largest Redwood mill operation in the world) milling operation consisting of central bark peeling, making of bark and fibre products, sawing lumber, manufacturing of siding, flooring, septic tanks and glueing processes, and the making of Presto Logs. He was especially interested in the way that large logs were handled on carriages, the multitude of automatic fed machines, and automatic electric eye sorting of lumber.

F. H. Raymond
Deputy State Forester

SPONSORS BEHIND FIRE PREVENTION ADVERTISMENTS IN EL DORADO COUNTY

Prevention Officer, Hayes of El Dorado County, has secured 17 sponsors for newspaper fire prevention ads. These ads are to be run for ten weeks, one a week, in each of the two El Dorado County weekly papers. Hayes reports that the merchants sponsoring the adds were very much behind the whole idea.

Additional sponsors will be secured Hayes said, near the end of the 10th week period.

NEIL ENJOYS MOUNTAIN PACK TRIP

On Friday morning, June 27th, a group of men left Yreka on a pack trip into the Marble Mountain Primitive area, of the Klamath National Forest. The group were guests of Supervisor, George James.

Since the trip was planned for the purpose of making wire transcriptions for broadcasting purposes, I was invited to represent the California Division of Forestry.

Included in the group, in addition to George James and myself, was Dean Pieper, Shasta Cascade Wonderland reporter, Paul Sturgess, publicity agent of the South West Airways; Richard Day, Airport Manager of Yreka, South West Airways; Rex Denney, U.S.F.R. of the Scott River District; Earl Luby, free lance photographer from Redding, California, and others.

The trip was made by automobile and pickup to Kelsey Creek Guard Station where we picked up horses and pack mules.

Subsistence, refreshments, sleeping bags, wire recording equipment, 6 volt wet storage battery and photography equipment was loaded on pack mules and the ride into the mountains began.

By winding trail up Canyon Creek we made our way to Marble Valley Guard Station by 6:00 P.M. Most of us a little the worse for wear and tear by the horse back ride. Some certain impressions were experienced by the ride.

After a very hearty meal and a little refreshments everyone was in a jolly mood. The rest of the evening is censored.

On the following morning the horses were saddled and some very wonderful scenery was visited. During the ride Rainy and Elk Lakes were visited and needless to say breakfast was procured. Pictures, both colored and black and white were taken from many points. One can stand on Marble Rim and gaze a hundred miles in any direction over mountain peaks. A sheer drop off from Marble Rim to Rainy Creek below is a matter of a thousand feet.

Upon returning to Marble Valley the first radio transcription was made. Later in the evening a second transcription was made following dinner.

On the third day we returned to Civilization via Drop Rock, Paradise Lake, and Kelsey Creek. A third transcription was made upon return to the troubled world.

The transcriptions will be released about the middle of July between 12 noon and 12:05 P.M. from stations, K.B.L.F., K.V.C.D., K.W.S.D., KS.Y.C., K.W.I.N., and K.F.L.W.

LeRoy Neil
State Ranger

KOCH REPORTS ON JUNE RADIO INSTALLATIONS

The radio repeater vaults on Berryessa and San Carlos peaks are nearing completion, the radio equipment for both locations is already on hand.

The radio technicians were transferred from Administration to the field on July 1st. Placement of technicians is as follows: Frank Doak, District I; H. Shelby, District II; H. Elsberry, District III; J. Faas, District IV; and S. Oberwager to District V.

The 1000 watt District IV Headquarters 226 KC transmitter was shipped from the New York factory June 20. A like unit for the District I office was scheduled to leave New York June 30, however, this latter date is yet unconfirmed.

Hank Nelson has completed the control consoles for these stations and they will certainly compliment the respective offices.

District III headquarters was recently equipped with a remote control on the Sacramento Administration station K.A.L.J. and they are now very effectively directing District communications.

William Koch
Communications Officer

FORESTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The following articles are from U.S. Dept. News, June, 1947

LYLE WATTS PAYS MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO DAVID P. GODWIN

Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture today paid high tribute to the late David Parker Goodwin, head of the Forest Service Division of Fire Control, who was killed in the airplane wreck in the Blue Ridge Mountains of West Virginia June 13.

Mr. Watts said Mr. Godwin was a pioneer in the development of the Forest Service's Northwest "Smokejumper" corps for parachuting men to forest fires, doubtless the most outstanding innovation in forest fire control in the last 20 years. Other projects which he was directing, in cooperation with the army, at the time of his death included experiments in the use of helicopters to transport men and equipment to fires in western mountain forests, and in bombing of fires with water and chemicals dropped from planes. He was also concerned with the development of a 1,000,000-acre project in which airplane patrols and "smokejumpers" were being substituted for old-time Forest Service lookouts that gave promise of saving considerable sums in forest fire suppression.

WATTS RULES ON PROPOSAL FOR CHANGING SAN GORGONIO WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDS

The San Gorgonio primitive area in the San Bernardino National Forest of Southern California remains practically unchanged as the result of a decision announced this month by Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, on a proposal that the boundaries of the area be modified to permit the installation of skiing facilities.

Following intensive study of the proposal, Mr, Watts said the Forest Service had come to the conclusion that the San Gorgonio primitive area has higher public value as a wilderness and a watershed than as a downhill skiing area.

The decision assumes national significance because opening of the San Gorgonio wilderness area might possibly have been cited later as a precedent for like action on other primitive areas in national forests and because months-long agitation for and against opening the California area to skiing installations aroused a number of country-wide organizations.

GRAZING OFFICES TO CLOSE - From Forestry News, June 1947.

Orders are being prepared for the closing of 41 district grazing offices in 10 western states due to the drastic cut in funds for field operations of the Bureau of Land Management carried in the Interior Appropriations Bill as passed by the House of Representatives, according to a report by Director Fred W. Johnson. The orders, coupled with a substantial reduction in personnel made necessary by the sharp curtailment in operating funds, will leave only one office in each state where stockmen may conduct business in connection with the use of 140 million acres of federal range land.

Following articles from Forestry News June, 1947

ONE-MAN ELECTRIC CHAIN SAW

A new one-man, high-cycle electric chain saw is announced by the Homelite

Corporation, Port Chester, New York. Weighing only 27 pounds, complete, this new chain saw is easily handled by one man, for felling, limbing or bucking trees, or for accurately cutting timbers up to 20 inches. Operator fatigue is greatly reduced by elimination of weight, vibration, engine-heat, and exhaust fumes encountered in direct engine driven saws. Its small size and light weight permit this saw to be used in locations inaccessible to bulkier or heavier saws. It may be used for cuts at any angle.

WHERE DOES OUR TIMBER GO?

The nation is looking to the South to continue producing one half or more of the total pulpwood consumed in the United States. In 1944 this amounted to nearly 7½ million cords and in 1946, 8 million cords. A lot of wood, but it represents only 9 percent of the total drain on living timber in the South according to H. J. Malsberger, forester, Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association. This may surprise many people because they think the pulp and paper industry is responsible for a majority of the wood cut from southern forests. Lumber uses 44 percent, and fuelwood 18 percent (twice as much as pulpwood).

The people in the United States are the largest consumers of paper products in the world, averaging over 300 pounds per person per year. Trees are cut for pulpwood and converted into paper products to meet the demand.

The pulpwood industry could draw its annual supply of wood each and every year from 20 to 25 million acres of southern forests, if those acres were well stocked, timber properly cut, and adequately protected from fire. There are about 167 million acres of forest land in private ownership in the southern states.

Fire losses are severe in the South Mr. Malsberger said. Fifty percent more wood is lost by fire, insects, disease, wind, and ice than is consumed by the entire pulp and paper industry in the South in one year.

DIRECT SEEDING BY AIRPLANE

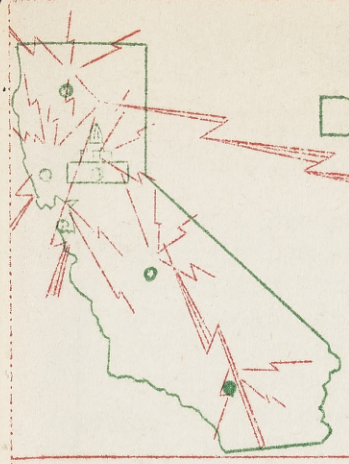
Another experiment in sowing tree seeds by airplane was started early this year when the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation dropped seed on a 600-acre tract near Saddle Mountain in Clatsop County, Oregon. The seed consisted of a mixture of Noble and Silver fir and Sitka spruce. Foresters will watch the area for the next few years to determine its success.

Two years ago the state forestry department started a similar experiment in the Salmonberry burn, but it is still too early to study the results with much degree of certainty.

The following articles are taken from Forestry Digest, June 1947

FOREST INSECTS CAUSE HAVOC IN OREGON

Insects are causing havoc in at least three heavily-timbered areas of Oregon which, unless passage of a recently introduced congressional bill is speeded up, will amount to staggering losses, Stuart Moir, chief forester for the Western Pine Association declared recently.



DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWSLETTER

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STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

VOL. 6, NO. 7 W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR July, 1947

BOARD OF FORESTRY RESOLVES SUPPORT OF KEEP CALIFORNIA GREEN AND GOLDEN CAMPAIGN

A resolution adopted by the State Board of Forestry at its July meeting in Berkeley pledges Board support to the fire prevention activities of the California Fire Prevention Committee: The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, The California State Board of Forestry feels that both prevention and suppression are major parts of the fire problem in California and that public education is as basic a prevention factor as are hazard reduction and law enforcement,

AND, WHEREAS, many civic, industrial, public service, and governmental agencies and private citizens have in past years participated in fire prevention but such participation has lacked continuity and coordination

AND, WHEREAS, due to severe fire seasons in California coupled with the unprecedented influx of people unfamiliar with fire hazards in our State the need for fire prevention has grown beyond the capacity of unorganized and uncorrelated efforts of civic, industrial, governmental organizations, and private citizens,

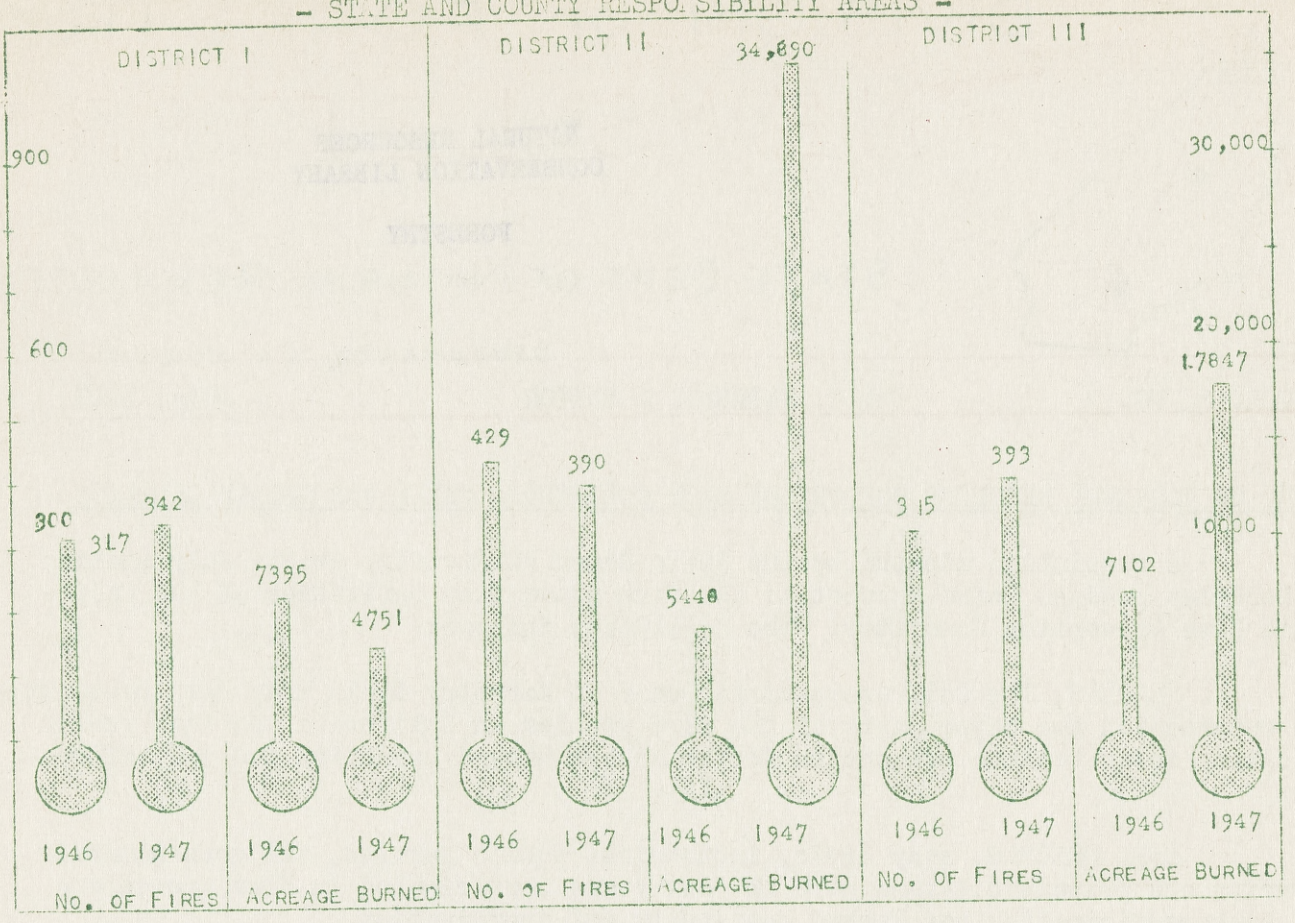
AND, WHEREAS, plans for leadership, coordination and correlation are now being formulated by the California Fire Prevention Committee which is made up of representatives of more than 50 such agencies

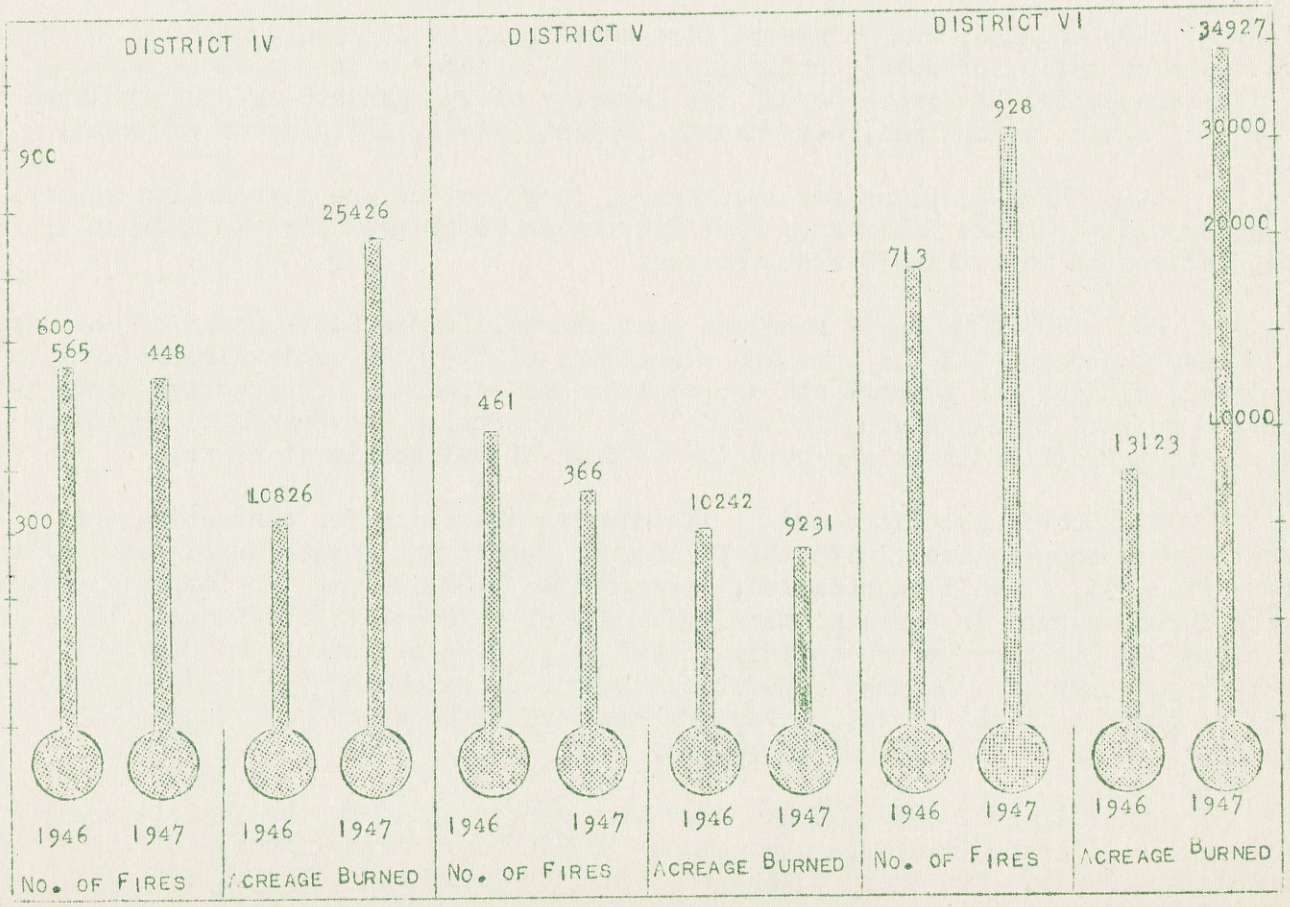
NOW, THEREFORE be it resolved that the California State Board of Forestry is in hearty accord with the aims and objectives of the California Fire Prevention Committee, pledges the support and cooperation and earnestly urges active cooperation and support by all civic, industrial, public service, governmental organizations, and private citizens who have the welfare of California at heart,

The Board also discussed at its meeting the plans for conducting the forest survey cooperatively with the California Forest and Range Experiment Station. Senate Bill 735, it will be recalled, appropriated $100,000 for the intensification of the forest survey in certain areas primarily of interest to the State. The Bill was signed by Governor Warren on July 18 and it was the object of the Board of Forestry to ascertain the most expeditious manner of expending the funds without delay in order that the forest survey program could take every advantage of the remaining months of the 1947 field season.

Under AB 2682, $50,000 had also been appropriated by the Legislature to continue the watershed research program at the San Dimas Experimental Station in Los Angeles County. The Board discussed this appropriation at length with the staff of the experiment station and came to a complete understanding and agreement with the staff on the use of the $50,000.

COMPARATIVE RECORD 1946-1947 - FIRE OCCURRENCE ACREAGE BURNED
FOREST AND RANGE FIRES - JANUARY 1 THROUGH JULY 20
- STATE AND COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY AREAS -





CALIFORNIA FIRE PREVENTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of the California Fire Prevention Committee met this month in Los Angeles to discuss plans of organization and financing for the 1948 prevention campaign. It was agreed that the campaign necessitated the employment of at least three coordinators and that a reasonable budget for the operation would be the sum of $35,000. In an effort to raise funds for this work Howard Miller and George Cecil of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce agreed to try to raise $1500 in the Southern part of the State for the purpose of employing a promotor who would try to raise one-half of the $35,000 budget in the Southern area. The Committee asked W. R. Schofield of the California Forest Protective Association and Emmett Stewart of the California State Chamber of Commerce to proceed along similar lines in Northern California. The members freely admitted that it was going to be a very difficult problem to raise funds for the support of the new organization but agreed to do everything in their power to carry out the plan.

Members attending the Southern conference included Joe Yockers, State Fire Marshal; Edgar E. Lampton, Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles; Howard Miller of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; William Mendenhall, Supervisor of the Angeles National Forest; and J. K. Mace, Deputy State Forester of the Division of Forestry. More than fifteen other committee members were also present. State Forester DeWitt Nelson presided at the meeting.

ABOUT THE DIVISION

NEWS FROM DISTRICT I

Ranger Siler received the following letter from President A. S. Gist of Humboldt State College -

> "On behalf of the College, I wish to thank you warmly for your help in making it possible for the College to build its float for the Fourth of July parade. This cooperation is much appreciated."

Technician Wallen arranged to obtain a wild-life display for the float from Lake County. Upon calling for the stuffed animals the Buck Deer was found to be on its "last legs" and no longer movable. Foreman Del Grande of Humboldt County came to the rescue by offering the use of his pet fawn.

The Humboldt County 4-H Clubs held their annual tour of the County Saturday, July 12th. In the course of these travels they stopped at Ronner Park where Ranger Siler's staff demonstrated fire fighting tools and a new "Forest Fog" nozzle. Also shown were SPF and mobile radio units. Two hundred and twenty members of 4-H Clubs, parents, and friends attended.

Mr. Norman B. Livermore, one of our Farm Forestry cooperators and formerly a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, presented Ranger Erickson a pair of Japanese 25 power anti-aircraft spotting binoculars for use on Mt. St. Helena as long as the lookout is in operation. Mr. Livermore secured the glasses from the Japanese Navy Yard in the immediate vicinity of Tokio when the Navy took over.

Ranger Erickson, with a few pieces of steel and a lot of ingenuity constructed a yoke to fit the glasses and installed on the cat-walk at Mt. St. Helena Lookout four pieces of 1½" pipe in the four corners so the base of the yoke can be inserted, thereby providing means for the lookout to utilize the glasses on a complete asimuth. The installation of these powerful glasses, not only provides excellent coverage for spotting fires, but likewise permits the lookout to check his time with that on the clock on the Ferry Building in San Francisco.

Of a recent date a railroad escape fire occurred north of Santa Rosa and with the aid of the glasses the observer on St. Helena was able, via radio, to keep the Sonoma County Headquarters informed as to how many men were working on different sectors of the fire, likewise the equipment, and approximate number of volunteers.

F. H. Raymond
Deputy State Forester

HUMBOLDT WORKSHOP 1947

The Division of Forestry Conservation Program in the Humboldt State College Teachers Workshop ended on July 19th. An all day field trip to Bull Creek Flat in Humboldt County provided the grand finale.

The Humboldt Workshop is a teachers summer school held each year at Humboldt State College at Arcata. The Workshop stresses teaching through "doing". Woodworking, art classes, as well as other studies use displays and handwork to amplify conventional teaching methods. This year some sixty teachers from throughout California enrolled in the Workshop.

Each year the Division of Forestry participates in the program stressing the Conservation theme. This year an exhibit of native plants, mounted herbarium specimens, logging and milling photographs, insect displays, hardwood samples and color slides provided the teachers with conservation study material. Study aids and conservation packets were provided by the Division of Forestry and Soil Conservation Service.

Working with the Six Rivers National Forest transportation was provided for "show me" trips to the Six Rivers Forest, Holmes Eureka Logging Operation, the Pacific Lumber Company Mill, and Bull Creek Flat. Teacher attendance and interest is always good on these trips. On the all day trips students from the Humboldt College Summer Session attend.

The teachers apparently enjoy our program. By working with only sixty teachers we can contact some 6,000 pupils throughout California during the year. The Workshop provides an excellent means of getting forestry and fire prevention education into our elementary schools.

Arnold F. Wallen
Forest Technician

DISTRICT II

SUSANVILLE CITY COUNCIL COMMENDS DIVISION

The following resolution was adopted at an adjourned regular meeting of the City Council of Susanville, held on July 28, 1947:

WHEREAS; the fire fighting equipment of the State Forest Service aided in suppressing the fire in the Mt. Lassen Hotel Building in Susanville, on July 24, 1947, and

WHEREAS; their equipment and the experience of their well-trained men were of great assistance in putting out said fire

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the City Council of the City of Susanville for itself and for its citizens is grateful for the aid of the State Forest Service.

INTERESTING SIDE LIGHTS ON THE CLELAND FIRE #90

On July 10 we had a report of a fire at the old Cleland place and when the crew arrived found that a roadside fire had spread into the site of the old sawmill. We were a little bit concerned about the fire that afternoon so sent a second crew from Whitmore there to assist. Most of the time that day was spent by the crews working a line and cutting through the sawdust. 185 gallons of water were pumped.

On the 11th, 1110 gallons of water were pumped. It seemed as though this was not getting the fire really out so a bulldozer was sent from Redding to put a side line around the area and bulldoze out the duff and sawdust so that the trucks could get at it better to pump water on it. We also sent an extra truck from Redding on that day and there were 3450 gallons of water pumped.

On the 13th there were 1440 gallons of water pumped. For several days after this there did not seem to be any fire showing but it was being checked daily.

On the 20th we had the Bear Creek fire and the Shingletown crew, of course, was on it.

The afternoon of the 21st the lookouts again picked up smoke at the Cleland fire and the Whitmore crew was sent from the fire camp to check. Deputy State Forester Callaghan also drove over to look at it so that we could get a report back by radio. Again the duff and the old mill timbers were burning and the situation was serious.

On the 22nd we moved in a truckload of 2½" hose, with a 500 gallon pumper.

On the 23rd 3400 feet of 2½" hose was laid and the pumper started pumping from Bear Creek. At the end of the 3400 feet there was a siamese put on and two 200' lays of 1½" hose were used, using ½" tips. There was eight hours steady pumping on this date.

On the 24th there were two more hours of steady pumping and the boys stated the fire was completely out. The pump pressure during this pumping time was 120 lbs. Alfred Carr, Forestry Equipment Operator, was in charge of the project and stated that it took the ten men in the crew forty-five minutes to make the lay of hose, it took them thirty-five minutes to roll the hose up, and put it on the stakeside.

The unknown factor--did we get the fire put out or are we going to have to do it all over again?

I have given the above figures to Fire Chief Klaukens of the Redding Fire Department. He estimates that we pumped 60,000 gallons of water during the ten hours of pumping time.

J. A. Graves
State Forest Ranger

DISTRICT III

PROPERTY OWNERS IN DISTRICT III PRAISE DIVISION EFFORTS

Two letters received this month from property owners in Placer and El Dorado Counties give high praise to Division suppression crews in District III. The letters follows:

Alta, California
July 7, 1947

State Fire Crew
Alta, California

Gentlemen:

This is to thank you and also congratulate you on the fine work you did in putting out the roof fire on my cabin here at Alta on July 4th.

As I was not at home at the time, I have since learned that it was your efficient work and immediate response that saved not only the cabin, but also the house that I live in.

It is a great feeling of satisfaction to know there is a crew like yours in this vicinity. I would appreciate it greatly if you would show this letter to your superiors so that they may know that your work is efficient and deeply appreciated.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

s/ Kenneth B. McKim

Placerville, California
July 6, 1947

North Sacramento
State Division of Forestry

Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I write you this letter. I have nothing but praise for your method of handling fires.

It makes a person proud to be a citizen in a state that is so much on their toes, and willing to give their splendid service in a crisis like this.

So please accept my hearty thanks for every man in the service, especially the boys in my District.

Yours very truly,

s/ Roy C. Freeman
Route 1, Box 230

WHAT'S DOING IN DISTRICT IV

Dean Schlobohm no sooner landed in our fair District as an Assistant Engineer and was announced through the medium of the Forestry News Letter than he changed his title to Forest Technician. Oh, well, what's in a title these days? (Editor's Note - Please look on Page 9, June Editorial of News Letter - Schlobohm's title is referred to as Assistant Forestry Engineer.)

Rumor has it that a District IV figure with the initials C.E.M. recently tried to set an example for a group of young Assistant Rangers on the Miami Mountain Fire in Madera County and had to be "jeeped" to his shiney command car. Alibi? Charley horse! Maybe too many moon go by, Huh?

The District Investigator and Assistant Ranger Griggs gave the boys a thrill while investigating a going fire by spinning the tires of an official car on pine needles and apparently throwing off burning rubber and starting a small spot fire. Asbestos tires and hiking boots are now the order of the day.

You old timers will be interested to hear that the old fire eater, Bruce Hufford has apparently hung up his fire shovel and picked up a mop. To swab the office floors? Oh, no! Bruce was seen near his Mariposa Headquarters putting out a bit of fire with a wet mop he picked up in a nearby house. Maybe we can report that he has given up Copenhagen and long underwear next.

Now, it wasn't told to us, we only heard that Ranger Roy Bengard after hearing a transcribed broadcast of the activity in his Fresno office and his own ad libing over the radio is seriously considering taking up record jockeying or announcing for some network. Lookout, Benny, Whiteman, et al!

J. D. Rafferty
Investigator

GROUND VS AIR RECONNAISSANCE

During a recent outbreak of fires in Mariposa County I had an occasion to scout one of the fires, and because of the rugged and precipitous terrain and physical unfittness the task was long and tedious. As two fires were burning simultaneously, either of which could have been very disastrous and costly to control, a plane from a landing field at Bass Lake was hired in which Supervisor Linstedt of the Sierra National Forest and I flew over both fires. In only 45 minutes from the time we left the airport and our return, we were able to look over both fires and decide what strategy to use. In no other way could a quick

summary of fire conditions be gained. It is barely possible when we get our "walkie talkie" radio sets scouts and individuals in charge of fires will be in a better position to determine from Division personnel at different sections of the fire the condition of the fires.

We will not divulge what happened to Supervisor Linstedt because of the rough air conditions, but we will reveal that his hat came in very handy.

C. E. Metcalf
Deputy State Forester

"PARTS" DEALERS CAPITALIZE ON FIRE PREVENTION EFFORTS

It seems as if at last the fire prevention activities of the Division are even making the parts house fire conscious. During the past several weeks managers of several parts houses in the Fresno area report they have had the largest demand on mufflers and spark arresters in the history of their existence. The demand, according to these business men, has come from sawmills, logging operations, and all fields of automotive operation down to and even including the infamous "hot rod".

Unfortunately, the parts houses are not able to supply the demand, but that fact in itself is a tribute to the combined cooperation of the Division of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, the Highway Patrol and local police who are cooperating to prevent fires from starting from faulty automotive equipment. Keep up the good work!

During my years of experience with the Division of Forestry as a mechanic I have observed many unique developments and methods of performing various duties that could only be attributed to the resourcefulness of Division of Forestry employees.

The most outstanding occurred not long ago in Madera County when a "hurry up" call was received to put in operation two 500 pumpers equipped with Hale pumps that were drafting out of the San Joaquin River. Investigation showed that the hose was filled with catfish intermingled with a few black bass. If it hadn't been that the crews were combatting a large grain fire in their usual efficient manner, this writer might have taken their report that it was all a big mistake with a grain of salt.

However, rumor has it that several days after the fire was extinguished a group of Assistant Rangers and truck drivers, and maybe a mechanic, attempted without success to locate this fishing hole. A good morale for this story to prevent stuck pumps and disillusioned fishermen is always to use a suction strainer when drafting.

Harry G. Ramsden
Mechanic

ROADSIDE PREVENTION SIGNS INSTALLED IN MADERA AND MERCED COUNTIES

During the latter part of the month of June the 20-30 Club of Madera had one hundred "Help Prevent Fire Signs" made and their members posted these signs

on the roads along the grain fields and range lands in the foothills and the floor of the valley of Madera County. These signs are made of heavy card board paper and are 11" x 14" in size. They read, "Fire, Smoking is Dangerous in this Area." The wording is made in bold red letters with white back ground. They were put on 5/16" ply wood by the Fire Crew Members of Madera. The ply wood backing was furnished by Thompson and Gill Feed Yards of Madera.

Arthur Moberg
State Forest Ranger

Through the efforts of the men in the Los Banos Station and especially firefighter "Artist" Leo Liard, the public traveling through western Merced County and the Pacheco Pass area should be well-acquainted with "SMOKY" the fire prevention bear. Seven of the "Smoky" signs have been posted along Highway 152 between Los Banos and the Santa Clara County Line.

Due to the shortage of material for the signs they are not as large as we had hoped for, although they can be read traveling 50 or 60 M.P.H.

We have heard numerous favorable remarks about these signs from the public, and we in Merced County feel that if, through all our efforts and expense in these signs, have prevented one small fire, a great deal has been accomplished.

Joe E. Griggs
Assistant Ranger

FRESNO COUNTY NOTES

A transcript was made at Fresno Headquarters by the Fresno Bee Station on July 24. Mr. Walt Cave of the Fresno Bee interviewed Ranger A. Roy Bongard and Investigator J. D. Rafferty regarding the operations of Fresno County. There was also a simulated run made on a fire starting with the call as it came into the Dispatcher's desk, the truck leaving for the fire with siren going and checking in by radio by the driver. This was a fifteen minute program and was released on the air at 1:30 p.m. Saturday, July 26 on the regular KMJ, Visits the Valley program.

We, at Fresno County Headquarters, have been busy constructing the building to house the 1,000 watt transmitter for District IV use and eventually for Fresno County use. Also, Radio Technician Faas and our Blasingame crew have installed a repeater at Black Mt. Lookout, which is now in service. The vault for the repeater at San Carlos had been constructed by the Coalinga crew and this repeater is expected to be in service before the end of August.

The Sand Creek Fire camp was manned the first of August. This is a new fire camp just allotted to Fresno County this year. This camp fills in a very bad spot that was handled by Squaw Valley and Badger camps. The foreman in this camp is Robert Wilcher.

A. Roy Bongard
State Forest Ranger

KINGS COUNTY NOTES

1. Approximately two-thirds of the grain has been harvested in Kings County with a very small loss by fire. Figuratively speaking 175,000 acres of barley and other grains was planted in the Tulare Lake area this year, yielding

$160.00 per acre.

2. One new fire station completed in the south part of the county, called the Von Glahn Station, at a cost of approximately $9,000 a gift to the county by local grain farmers in the lake area.

3. 25,000 pumice brick has been delivered to Hanford, for the construction of a new Headquarters Station.

C. E. Lindley
Associate State Forest Ranger

POWER LINE HAZARD REDUCTION IN MARIPOSA COUNTY

Ever since the Division of Forestry has been operating in this county we have been plagued by power line fires, especially on the Don Pedro Merced Falls steel tower line. Last year investigator Rafferty and I decided that an investigation was in order. A check was made of the log at the power house, which revealed that there had been a "flash over" in every case just prior to the starting of a fire.

During the past winter and spring the Turlock Power Company took steps at their semi dead ends to remedy the situation and notified us that there would be no more trouble from this line.

On May 17 at 12:00 o'clock midnight Williams Peak Lookout reported a large flash in the vicinity of this power line which was followed by fire. Investigation proved that there had been a "flash over" at that time.

Rafferty and I arranged another meeting on the ground with the Turlock officials which resulted in a promise to remedy the situation by cutting a double width bulldozer line around each tower. This was done about June 1. Since this work was done there has been 1 (one) "flash over" reported but no fires.

If this prevention work could have been done years ago, thousands of acreas of range land could have been saved and also many dollars in fire control costs.

Bruce Hufford
State Forest Ranger

"UNIQUE FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM"

1. The Fox Theatre located in Visalia, owned by the United California Theatres, Inc., cooperated with the State Division of Forestry in putting on a one-week fire prevention program from June 15 to June 22, 1947, inclusive, which consisted of a forestry setting in the foyer along with fire prevention posters and hand-painted, "Be Careful" fire prevention signs.

2. During each show at the theatre four fire prevention slogans were presented on the screen. Each day newspaper articles appeared in various daily and weekly papers in the northern end of Tulare County which were submitted jointly by the Fox Theatre and our Department.

3. On June 21st a fifteen minute fire prevention program was given on the stage and at that time Mr. J. D. Rafferty of the District Office, presented to Visalia Fire Chief Woods, who was representing the Mayor of Visalia on behalf of the Fox Theatre chain and Clayton Hicklo, Jr., local Theatre Manager, a letter from Deputy Metcalf commending the theatre on their fine spirit of fire prevention co-operation. In conjunction with this, the program was broadcast on the air over Station KKIN before an estimated 1,085 paid theatre patrons.

4. It is our feeling that as a conservative estimate, approximately 18,000 people viewed this fire prevention display and by the present decrease of fires in Tulare County, programs of this type seem to be well worthwhile.

Wm. Pennington
State Forest Ranger

FIRE WORKS CONFISCATED IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY - June 16, 1947

On the above date Ranger George Britton arrested Lewis R. Campos and Albert R. Campos who were operating a fire works stand near Milpitas on U.S. Highway 50 in Santa Clara County. Ranger Britton had received a tip that fire works were being offered for sale at this stand. An investigation was made resulting in the above arrests. A complaint was filed charging violation of Section 12503, Health and Safety Code, and the case was prosecuted before Justice of the Peace Dempsey of San Jose Township. Lewis R. Campos was fined $25.00, and given 90 days jail sentence and granted probation on the jail sentence. The court ordered $500 worth of fire works confiscated. The case against Albert Campos was dismissed.

On June 17, 1947, Ranger Britton and Forestry Investigator Mace Pewtherer contacted Robert D. Palmer of the State Fire Marshal's Office showing the receipts taken from Lewis Campos who had purchased the fire works from Chong Kee Jan Company, 957 Grant Street, San Francisco. Mr. Palmer promised us action. On June 30, 1947, Mr. Hom was arrested on a charge of violating Article 5, Section 135 of the San Francisco Fire Code, and was released on $500 bail.

On the following day, June 21, the defendant Hom appeared before Judge Twain Michelson who found the defendant guilty, imposed a fine of $25 and a 90 day suspended jail sentence, and ordered confiscation of $3000 worth of fire works.

As the total amount of fines and property confiscated are $3,350.00 it was a rather sad July 4 for Mr. Hom and Mr. Campos. It is my belief that had we not worked with other State and municipal agencies the above result would not have been so gratifying.

After the above case was completed, it has been noted that Ranger Britton and staff are rather hesitant about eating in Chinese restaurants.

Mace Pewtherer
Investigator

ENSIGN EXPERIMENTAL BURN AREA - RESULTS OF 2,4-D SPRAYING

Three quarter-acre plots were treated with various products of 2,4-D on the Ensign Administrative Site in Madera County. This work was done on the 20th of May, last. Three commercial preparations of 2,4-D were employed; namely,

Weed-No-More, Phenox "60", and Stantox 5% dust. The first two products listed above were applied in 1% spray solution and the last product named was applied by a Stauffer duster.

The following species were subjected to treatment by the sprays: live oak, interior live oak, white oak, buckeye, elder, poison oak, skunk brush, yierba santa, thistle, brodiaea yarrow, allium, fiddleneck, larkspur, milkweed, sunflower, and mules ear. The most effective results were procured on the plot using Weed-No-More. This substantiates evidence afforded in work of other experimenters with 2,4-D. This particular product is made up of an ester of dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. The chemical name is 2,4-D. Nearly all the above-mentioned species were affected to some degree. The sprouts of all the oak species were very noticeably affected, and a varying degree of kill from 50 to 80% was observed on individual stumps. The results observed from use of Phenox were not impressive, and practically no results were observed from the use of the straight dust.

No definite conclusions may be drawn from this experiment as it will require a further application this coming spring to determine whether or not a complete kill of stump sprouts can be secured. It seems apparent, however, that with intensive and continued application of the 2,4-D ester, a substantial kill can be secured. It is not possible to determine the cost of treatment at this time, but attempts will be made to provide information of this sort at some later date. However, the cost of materials used were as follows:

Weed-No-More	$14.50 per gallon
Phenox "60"	$ 1.50 per pound
Stantox dust	$ .135 per pound

A circular on weed control by 2,4-D may be secured from the State Department of Agriculture.

Wm. T. Jacobson
Forest Technician

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS REMEDY FOR POISON OAK

1. Quickly wash exposed parts in gasoline.

2. Follow this immediately with a good scrubbing of strong soap and water. (If the gasoline is not washed off immediately, it is apt to blister and may be worse than poison oak).

3. Rub on "Caligesic Creme". This cream is put out by Sharpe and Dohme and can be secured at most good drug stores.

DeWitt Nelson
State Forester

OPERATION OFFICE HAS CHANGE OF PERSONNEL

Mr. Rider, Supervising Account Clerk Grade I, in the Operations Office at Sacramento will not be with the Division after July 31. He will be found at the Folsom State Penitentiary after that date. (This is what happens to Forestry

employees who deal in financial matters). Nevertheless, we are glad for Mr. Rider since he has accepted a promotion to Accounting Officer Grade II at Folsom. We are sorry he is leaving and wish him well. The girls will certainly miss his "Hello Sunshine".

Mr. Jack Sommers is taking Mr. Rider's place. He is our gain and the Department of Justice's loss. Welcome and Good Luck, Jack.

Mary Ann Dragash left the Division on June 30 for a vacation at Santa Cruz. You can find her and "that suntan" at Grobitus Jewelery Store where she is now working. Carmen Mello began work on July 11 in Mary Ann's place.

There are lots of new employees in the Operations Section. George Surryhne is new. He started work on July 21 as a Senior Account Clerk.

Mrs. Virginia Sedlock has been working since July 22 as Intermediate Typist in the Operations Section.

William Geach from Grass Valley has been working in the Sacramento Office Since July 21 as Intermediate Stenographer under Carol Bennetts.

Celia Wilkins, Secretary to
Mr. Pomponio.

KLAMATH WEED VS 2-4-D AND HIGHLAND BENT GRASS

On a recent trip in Humboldt County with A. L. Murphy, Associate Agronomist in the Agricultural Experiment Station, I had the opportunity to observe some work being done on the Klamath Weed. Mr. Murphy is carrying on some experimental work in the control of Klamath Weed by dusting with 2,4-D in the powder form of Estron. No predictions can yet be made on the effectiveness of this type of control. It is apparent, however, that Klamath Weed is very susceptible to 2,4-D.

A more interesting observation, however, is the experiment in controlling the spread of Klamath Weed by natural competition with highland bent grass. In one area of about an acre in extent it seemed very apparent that highland bent is crowding out the Klamath Weed. A further effective means of control has been by the very intensive grazing of sheep on areas heavily infested with the Klamath Weed. The striking competitive effect, however, produced by the highland bent grass will certainly prove it to be a most desirable means of control where it is possible to introduce this variety of grass. Highland bent has very vigorous growing habits and is platable forage grass.

Wm. T. Jacobson
Forest Technician

FORESTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

BOILING THE SOIL ACCELERATES TREE GROWTH

Experiments by J. A. D. MacDonald of the Scottish forestry commission, indicate the growth of tree seedlings in nurseries may be greatly accelerated if

the ground is purified by steaming. In one corner of the Commission's 650-acre nursery at Tulliallan, Scotland, MacDonald has run a series of steam pipes from a donkey engine type of boiler. In the ground chosen for sterilization, the pipes are buried to a depth of three to four feet. The soil is covered with tarpaulins to conserve the warmth and the steam is released into the soil, giving a heat of more than 200 degrees. The "boiling of the soil" continues for 20 minutes to one-half an hour. Through this method, MacDonald claims to have speeded up seedling height growth from less than one inch to more than three inches per year. He is continuing his experiments, however, to be sure that no other factors are involved.

Forestry Digest, July 1947

PORTABLE WOOD CHIPPER SAVES WOOD WASTE

Recovering everything but the stumps, the portable wood chipper developed by the Carthage Machine Company, Carthage, N. Y., in cooperation with the Hummel Ross Fiber Corporation, Hopewell, Va., consists of a Carthage 47" chipper mounted on a portable truck and driven by a 100 H. P. International diesel engine. The unit has been used to salvage up to five cords of wood per acre in tops and slash that normally would be wasted. After logging operations, the machine is taken into the stand and the tops and slash are cut into convenient lengths and thrown into the chipper.

Forestry Digest, July 1947

NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER SALES RULES REVISED

Recognizing the difficulty of predicting operating and market conditions over a long period and especially during the present unstable one, the U.S. Forest Service had inaugurated a new procedure to provide for possible reduction in bid rates in long-term contracts of national forest timber.

Sales that will provide cutting beyond three years will be appraised at two rates, based on short and long term estimated production costs and market conditions. Such contracts will permit reappraisal at approximately two-year intervals and legal lowering of bid prices if economic conditions warrant. The stumpage prices, however, cannot be reduced below the long-term "base" rates indicated in the original advertisement.

It is believed that this procedure, which will be effective so long as the market continues in an abnormal condition, should reduce the high risks taken by operators in long-term timber sales and at the same time provide a basis for equitable stumpage costs.

Forestry Digest, July 1947

NEW POLE PEELER DEVELOPED IN WASHINGTON

Recently completing a working model of a pole-peeling machine, W. R. Whitlock and son Richard, of Centralia, Washington, have plans to construct a full scale model to be used in taking the bark from telephone poles. Present method of skinning a pole by hand is long and costly. The Whitlock equipment when ready for operation can do the job quickly and efficiently, according to the owners.

Whitlock estimates poles can be peeled at the rate of 2000 feet per hour, or one 40-foot pole per minute.

The equipment is operated by compressed air, which drives a series of rotary knives, skinning a pole and giving a smooth surface to the finished job. Knives are set in a spinning cylinder and are adjusted so they follow the contour of the log or pole. Patents on the new machine have been applied for.

Forestry Digest, July 1947

TUSSOCK MOTH SPRAYING PROJECT MAKES HISTORY

By far the largest forest spraying job every undertaken, North Idaho's mammoth aerial control project against the Douglas fir tussock moth was expected to wind up early in July. Despite rough weather early in June, the spraying fleet of 11 planes passed the halfway mark June 10 in the task of applying DDT on an area of 390,000 acres in Latah and Benewah counties, Idaho and a small area in Whitman county, Washington.

As the work proceeded towards completion, James C. Evenden, in charge for the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, expressed satisfaction with results, terming control effective even beyond expectations.

To check the huge infestation which threatened to kill three billion feet of young timber, all agencies joined in a cooperative control project. Costs are borne by private land owners, state of Idaho and the Forest Service, on an acerage basis.

Forestry Digest, July 1947

SNOWFALL RECORDS

To substantiate the claim that the Sierra Nevada Region in California is the heaviest snowfall area in the continental United States the following digest of statistics furnished by the State of California Division of Water Resources is given:

(1) Total measured snowfall Donner Summit during winter:
1879-1880 - some 787 inches
1889-1890 - some 778 inches

Heaviest record as above since 1920:
1937-1938 - 600 inches

(2) Heaviest measured snowpack, same location, winter:
1910-1911 - some 309 inches
1906-1907 " 305 "
1937-1938 " 231 "

(3) Total winter snowfall at Soda Springs in 1946-1947 - some 236 inches was as low as any on record at Donner except for the winter of 1923-1924 when it was 200 inches.

California Region - Administrative Digest
July 16, 1947 - No. 29

THE CFFP CAMPAIGN on the Angeles has placed scripts for two radio platters with 38 radio stations from San Luis Obispo to San Diego. 11 platters and 4 scripts are being used by 15 stations in Los Angeles including the 4 major networks. This is complete coverage. The Angeles office has furnished statistical information to the Auto Club of Southern California which is preparing to distribute 100,000 of its own stuffers.

California Region - Administrative Digest
July 30, 1947

A NEW THOUGHT in the display of fire prevention posters by Dick Hammatt, former Director of CFFP campaign, now retired: Place them on the rear walls of auto stalls at motor courts, so that motorists will see them as they leave. See that fire blotters are placed in every cabin.

California Region - Administrative Digest
July 30, 1947

SUDWORTH'S "Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope" is again available from the Superintendent of Documents, at $1.25 per copy.

California Region - Administrative Digest
July 30, 1947

TIMBER DAMAGED in the Chuchumpate fire on Mt. Pinos in Los Padres has been advertised for sale. It includes 1½ million feet of Jeffrey pine and some white fir.

California Region - Administrative Digest
July 30, 1947

FISH AND GAME DECISIONS reached at the Commission's meetings in early July include a deer season of August 7-September 15 in the Coastal area and September 16-October 15 in the Sierra area. The regulation on shotguns continues, providing 10-gauge maximum size and plugging for 3 shells. Rifles less than .25 calibre in size may not be used on big game; the bullet must be 100-grain minimum and must have at least 1300 foot-pounds per second of force.

California Region - Administrative Digest
July 2, 1947

AUSTRAILIANS BOMB FOREST FIRES SUCCESFULLY

Most recent field tests in attacking Australian forest fires with chemically treated water bombs have yielded encouraging success. Fires lit in high scrub country were bombed from 50 to 100 feet by Mustangs. They dropped 65-gallon converted wing tanks containing a twenty per cent solution of ammonium sulphate. Fires were extinguished and examination showed that each bomb had thoroughly saturated everything within its zone of dispersal and had stopped combustion in a swathe 40 yards by 10 yards through the blazing area. Although tests are being repeated in heavy forest country and other chemicals will be tried out, experiments so far indicate that aerial bombing will be effective, at least in holding outbreaks in check until they can be attacked by mobile units on the ground.

Foresty Digest, July 1947

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

VOL. 6, NO. 8 W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR August, 1947

BOARD OF FORESTRY WILL MEET IN EUREKA

The State Board of Forestry will hold its September meeting at the Eureka Inn on Thursday, September 11. The largest part of the meeting will be given over to problems pertaining to forest practices, forest protection and forest management in the Redwood Region. Timber operators and land owners are being given special invitations for the purpose of discussing two major subjects with the Board.

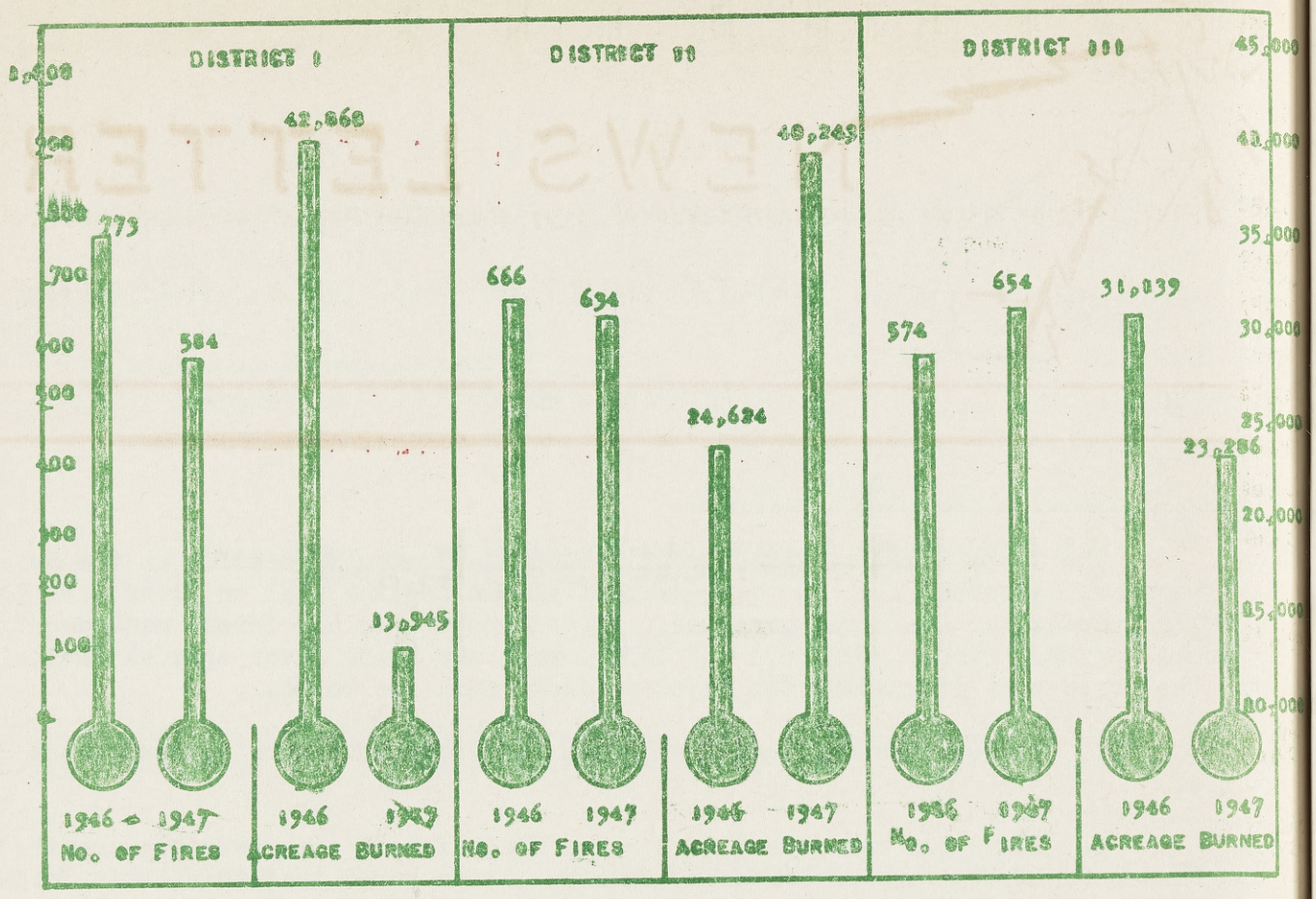
1. Current response and results in the woods in regard to new Forest Practice Rules.

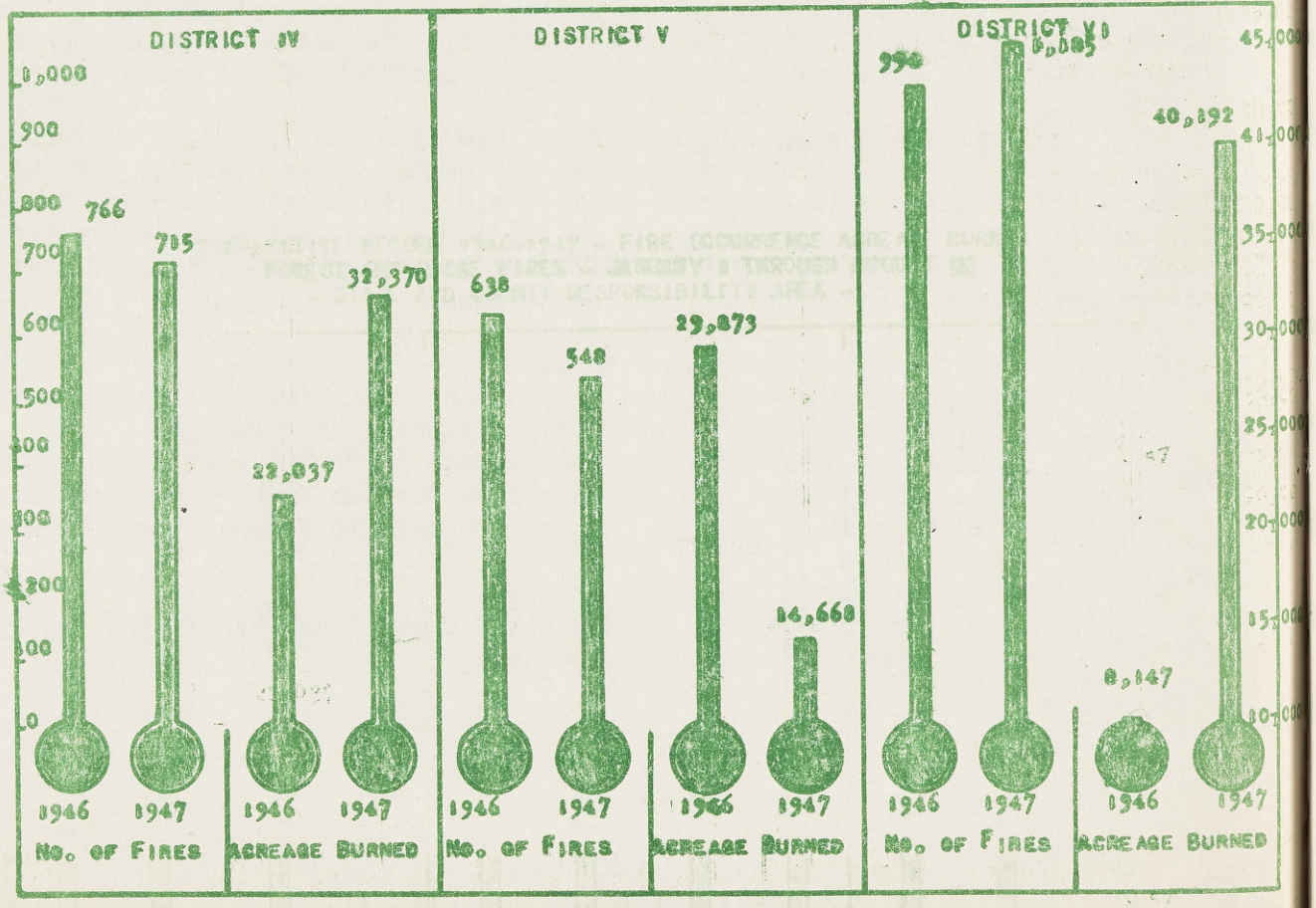
2. Plans for management of the new State forest area recently acquired from the Caspar Lumber Company of Mendocino County. It is hoped that this State Forest may constitute a field laboratory for the Redwood Region. The Board desires the benefit of redwood industry counsel and suggestions while in the process of drawing up forest management plans for this area. The Board also will discuss other problems in connection with the Division of Forestry and primarily those problems of the North Coastal District.

A general meeting will be held from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Thursday. For the convenience of operators and land owners who cannot attend the day meeting a meeting will be held Thursday evening starting at 7:30 p.m. The Board also plans to spend Friday and Saturday, September 12 and 13 in the field and will hold an evening meeting in Crescent City on Friday in order to meet with local representatives of that area. A tentative agenda for this September meeting follows:

1. Report on fire conditions to date.
2. Fire prevention campaign. Discussion of California Fire Prevention Committee's attempt to privately finance 1948 campaign.
3. Cooperative programs - progress report on forest survey and recommendations for proposed publications from the San Dimas Experiment Station.
4. Radio request of Pacific Logging Congress to Federal Communications Commission.
5. Consideration of "alternate plans".
6. Forest Practice Rules - Redwood and Coast Range Districts. Report of action, results, and problems to date.

COMPARATIVE RECORD 1946-1947 - FIRE OCCURRENCE ACREAGE BURNED
FOREST AND RANGE FIRES - JANUARY 1 THROUGH AUGUST 31
- STATE AND COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY AREA -





DEPARTMENT TO HAVE LARGE EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

Work was proceeding rapidly during the latter part of August in preparation for a Department of Natural Resources exhibit at the 1947 State Fair. Committee members Harry Bagley, Fish and Game; Ed Dolder, Beaches and Parks; and Bill Fairbank, Forestry who were responsible for the Departmental exhibit indicated that all Divisions would be well represented and that a real message of conservation would be displayed for the thousands of visitors expected at the first State Fair since 1941.

The exhibit covering approximately one acre at the northwest end of the State Fair grounds will include a burned forest area, complete with fish and game skeletons which will be placed just opposite the entrance arch and will carry a strong message of fire prevention to Fair visitors; a typical State park camp ground scene with falls and beautifully decorated mountain stream, containing black bass that will indicate to the public the desirability of maintaining recreational areas, such as typified, by practising good out-door manners while in the forest areas; a display of live golden beaver accompanied by a pictorial exhibit explaining the Division of Fish and Game beaver conservation and management program; a large area containing live quail and pheasants depicting fish and game management program with these game birds; a large pergola containing a pictorial study of new Forest Practice Rules that will explain simply to Fair visitors what industry and the State are doing to perpetuate the timber supply in California; a display of typical fire suppression tools and equipment accompanying a large map showing the forest and watershed areas protected by the Division of Forestry and a 20 x 60 log cabin that will not only house the exhibits of the Division of Mines and the Division of Oil and Gas but will serve as a projection room for motion pictures and slides that will be presented once every two hours during the Fair.

Committee members working as a team have attempted to carry continuity throughout the exhibit. The Division of Forestry has contributed a great deal in making this exhibit a success. District 2 spent much time and a great deal of effort obtaining more than 250 logs that were used for the construction of the log cabin and pergola. Walt Mueller of Amador County and Max Dixon of El Dorado County utilized Division personnel in cutting more than 600 trees that are to be used to make the natural forest scene depicted in the exhibit. Heavy equipment from the Division of Forestry, Davis Headquarters, has been used in the construction of the log cabin and the Committee emphasizes that without such equipment it would have been impossible to go ahead with plans with the limited amount of money available for the job.

(EDITOR'S NOTE)

The exhibit was completed by the dead line of 6 o'clock Thursday evening, August 28 and by September 1, three days after the Fair gates opened, it was estimated more than 40,000 had passed through the main entrance gate into the exhibit. Many favorable comments were heard with special emphasis placed on the educational value of the strategically located burned forest area just inside the entrance gate. Committee members praised highly the efforts of Paul Fair who was employed by the Division of Forestry to help with the pictorial display of Forest Practice Rules as well as to lend much needed advice to committee members on the over-all continuity of the entire exhibit.

"RANGER BILL" ON THE AIR

The "Ranger Bill" forest adventures and experiences are being presented during the fire season every Friday at 8:30 P.M. over stations of the NBC Pacific Coast Network in the following cities: San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Fresno, Bakersfield, San Francisco, Sacramento, Reno, Medford, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane.

These are excellent programs, and I recommend them to you for good listening.

DeWitt Nelson, State Forester

FORT JONES TRUSTEES PRIASE DIVISION ASSISTANCE

A letter received from the Board of Trustees, Fort Jones, Siskiyou County, reads as follows:

"The Trustees of the Town of Fort Jones, Siskiyou County, wish to thank you for the quick response and valiant work of the crew and equipment sent to Fort Jones on August 18, to help control and extinguish the fire at our local sawmill.

Without your loyal support, the fire would have been beyond control and perhaps many homes would have been burned and many persons burned out of their jobs.

Again, let us thank you and offer whatever assistance we can give in your time of need."

Board of Trustees, Town of Fort Jones
By Ernest P. Smith, Clerk Pro-tem

ABOUT THE DIVISION

NEWS FROM DISTRICT IV

LAKE MILLERTON RECREATIONAL AREA

Sometimes we of the Division do not associate our fire occurence with the hazard created by an exceptionally high use. Since the creation of Lake Millerton behind the Friant Dam in Fresno and Madera Counties we have become appreciative of the problems created by such a congregation of peoples.

The recreation facilities on the Lake itself are supervised by the National Park Service and we in District IV are most fortunate in having our genial friend, Hugh Peyton, as Custodian of this recreational area.

To give our readers an idea of the potential hazard created by the Lake and subsequent use as a recreational area we will quote some figures. 233,000 people have visited this area since October, 1946. There have been 1,700 boat permits issued to persons for use of boats on the Lake. The fire hazards are increased by the fact that the Lake-shore is covered by dry grass, brush, digger pine, oak, etc., and the fact that many fishermen use the shoreline as do valley recreationalists for camping and picnicking. Strangely enough, our fire occurrence is particularly low in this area, a fact that can be contributed in part to the fire cooperative spirit that exists between Ranger Peyton and State Forest Rangers Moberg and Bengard. These men

worked with a common objective in plotting firebreaks, camp grounds and picnic areas where the fire hazard would be at a minimum. Ranger Peyton has developed a fire plan and has made his boats available to the Division for both prevention and suppression activities.

C. E. Metcalf, Deputy State Forester

SUMMER PROGRESS AT MOUNTAIN HOME

Considerable progress has been made on the summer's work program on Mountain Home Tract. Approximately one and one-half miles of forest road have been built this season, a portion of which is primarily to provide access to the permanent campsite, to be known as the Bear Creek CDF Camp.

During July construction was started on the permanent CYA barracks and on the new messhall. These buildings are being erected under direction of Mr. Euel King, recently employed as carpenter for this project. If materials are delivered as anticipated they will be ready for occupancy in about another month.

"Art" Sessions, employed on Mountain Home Tract as Fire Crew Cook, successfully passed his civil service examination and was changed from temporary to Civil Service status during July.

L. T. Burcham
Assistant Forest Technician

WHAT'S DOING IN DISTRICT IV

The past thirty days have furnished an influx of new cars and pickups. The recipients of these vehicles are somewhat awed with the developments in automobile engineering since 1941 and the stories are varied. Technician Schlobolm reports his vehicle is equipped with a new type tire tube that automatically expells all air every seventh day guaranteeing a constant supply of fresh, soft air. The writer brags of the only vehicle that came down the assembly line equipped with spot lights. To Ranger Pennington is attributed the statement that above 50 mph, the soft green light on his dash is replaced by a bright red glow and rumor has it that above sixty a soft voice can be heard singing the first few scores of "Nearer my God to Thee". My! This modern world.

With the opening of school, the majority of our crews were depleted and our fire weather at its worst this season. To counteract this situation, a full scale recruiting and fire prevention program was initiated. Local radio stations have agreed to carry additional spot announcements soliciting suppression crewmen as well as continuing fire prevention plugs. The local weather cast over a major radio station now includes a prevention "plug" in every broadcast. The American Legion has sponsored a series of ads in a valley wide daily paper calling for firefighters and other needed Forestry help. We are confident that this type of local cooperation will see us through the season in fine shape.

Bruce Hufford, the major Domo of Mariposa County, was the envy of his brother Forestry employees when he drew a brand new eight cylinder car of the "or equal" class. Lucky fellow. Must be the boss's favorite aid. Now he will quit chewing Copenhagen.

We have heard a lot about Swedish humor, though we question the veracity of this story. We understand that Roy Bengard offered the loan of his new power wagon complete with wench to Ranger Moberg and was politely advised by the latter that he could use the wagon but leave the wench in Fresno as he didn't approve of women in fire camps--OH My!

We have heard it rumored that the State Forester visited District IV last month—must have been a "flying" trip.

Now it wasn't told to us, but we only heard that "Casey" Light, our Veteran Assistant Ranger, not to be outdone by the new crop of Technical Foresters, is actually experimenting with dry ice as a medium of causing artificial rain. Seems that his leave for a Nevada hunting trip was approved, providing it rained.

We, in District IV, boast of the fact that we are the only District that has identical twins employed in identical positions. Completely wooed (or something) by Tulare County's Dispatcher, Bob Ford's dynamic personality, Dick Ford, his twin brother, was appointed Dispatcher in Madera County. Confidentially, we expect big things from Dick. He's a newspaper man with a firefighter and Forestry truck driver background and a flair for story writing almost comparable to his brother's ability as a story teller. If you doubt the fact that these boys are identical twins, try and get the air sometime when they are dispatching over Stations KBII of KRVN.

J. D. Rafferty
Investigator

DISEASE OF DEER

"Prior to the opening of deer season on the Westside an infestation of hoof rot was found in the deer population. Approximately thirty deer had been found dead or in such a condition that their extermination was necessary. The disease luckily was confined to the Lone Pine Area of Wartham Canyon, Fresno County. The infestation was found to be in and around a few springs in that area. When hunting season opened the Division of Fish & Game made every effort to exclude all hunters from the immediate area, so that the deer would not spread the disease by moving from that locality to another. Game Management of Fish & Game, after a survey of the locale, decided to box and cover all the springs in that area and then pipe the water a distance from them. To do so necessitated building a temporary road to haul in materials, also the covering of the springs made it necessary to move a considerable amount of earth. The Division's Joaquin Murietta Camp supplied a HD7 and operator to assist in the cleanup of the problem. Last reports from the area show that no more deer have been found dead or in a poor condition. It is hoped that the cure is permanent."

J. N. Clark
Assistant Forest Ranger

NEWS FROM MARIPOSA COUNTY

1. The month of August has been a busy one in this County, in addition to the regular Fire Control work, two 20' x 48' steel buildings have been partially constructed under the able supervision of Carpenter Baldwin. These buildings are located at White Rock and Cathay respectively.

2. A new lookout station was activated on Guadalupe Mountain on August 23rd. About one and half miles of telephone line and about the same distance of road was constructed on this project. This lookout station gives us visibility in the Shultz Mountain and Cathay area which were formerly blind. Ben K. Kimbrough is in charge of this station.

3. Under the direction of State Painter Barger we have applied two coats of paint to the outside of the Penon Blanco Lookout Tower, the Ranger's and Dispatcher's residence, and the Mariposa Barracks.

4. Water development has been progressing at Usona and Coulterville Camps. We are developing a new spring at Usona and are enlarging the Coulterville Spring, both springs show evidence of supplying an adequate supply of water for the respective camps.

5. We have just completed an attractive booth at the Mariposa County Fair, Artist Barger contributed six wood cuts representing timber, fish & game, recreation grazing, water, and smokey and fire prevention bear. Barger also contributed an oil painting showing the fire hazards around buildings. Actual cuts of commercial types of timber from this area were exhibited with specimens of the finished lumber, the booth was thatched with incense cedar boughs.

6. One of our minor projects is the making of cement bricks. Two camps have been working at this during odd times, to date we have made 750 good bricks.

Bruce Hufford
State Forest Ranger

NEWS FROM MADERA COUNTY

During the past year the Agricultural Conservation Association program has constructed 35 stock water claims in Madera County. This makes a total of 88 earth dams located in Zone 1 and 2 of Madera County. Mr. Castle who is in charge of the construction of these dams has expressed his desire to have the approach or entrance roads made so that we can get into the dams for water with our firetrucks. Mr. Castle has also plotted these dams on one of our County maps so our dispatcher will know where to send trucks for the much needed water.

Arthur Moberg
State Forest Ranger

NEWS FROM MERCED COUNTY

The Los Banos Fire Crew spent about two weeks of the cool month of August setting telephone poles to the Basalt Lookout. The poles are almost all set. All we need to complete the line is the wire, which should be within 30 days.

The deer season started off with a bang in Southwestern Merced County on August 7th, up to the present time we have had no fires started by hunters. Most ranchers had guards on private roads, and anyone without a written permit from the landowner was turned back. This along with the cool weather and our recent fire prevention campaign, undoubtedly prevented some fires in this area.

Joe E. Griggs
Assistant State Forest Ranger

NEWS FROM FRESNO COUNTY

1. All personnel at Fresno Headquarters are eagerly awaiting the opening of the Army Pre-Fab 20 x 48 foot barracks erected here. The housing shortage at Fresno

Headquarters camp will be greatly alleviated as soon as a few cans of deck paint arrive. The building didn't go up quite as fast as the Army Engineers are supposed to have erected them, but Foreman Glenn Hedges and his crew have made very good time considering the many unavoidable delays. This barracks will replace a tent-house and should greatly increase the comfort of all concerned. Cement steps to the front and back doors have just been laid and as soon as the painting is completed the boys will move in.

2. Work on the new Dodge Power Wagon, CDF #579, scheduled for Sand Creek Suppression Camp is really being pushed along in Fresno County. Ever since the truck went out in the hills East of Academy and put out fire in a Paul Bunyanish manner we've been trying to figure out a suitable name for this rig. It acted like it was ¼ fire extinguisher, ¼ mule, and ½ mountain goat. We swear this wagon will go anywhere and really douse flames while it's there. Put her in low and she goes up those hills like a scared jack-rabbit. The wagon is equipped with the regular 100 gallon Bean spray skid unit, and regulation seats and tool boxes are being installed at present. Everyone here has a feeling that this truck is certainly going to build up a reputation for itself.

3. Don't bother to come down to Fresno County to see Ranger Roy Bengard unless you're driving at least a '47 model car. Ever since Roy got his brand new Plymouth last week he says, "Don't let any of these boys in their old rattle traps around here. What do they think they're trying to do, clutter up the place?" Roy has a right to be proud, for his new Plymouth is a smooth looking job, being sort of a grayish tan color. Roy has been working like a beaver getting those final touches on the car. He took it out to the West Side recently and reports it the equal of any car on the road.

4. Jess Waller and Charles Armstrong, the alternate lookouts on Bear Mountain Lookout, have been having their share of trouble lately. First it was the P. G. & E. insisting there was a fire in the hills North of Piedra Station, but Jess says the Northern Lights were really something to see. They are unusual this far South, but the lookout says "That Aurora Borealis is really a display of fireworks." The latest trouble came from the valley floor near Sanger. On the night of August 23 Bear Mountain gave the first report on five incendiary fires on the Sunland Ranch. Small wonder that when Bear Mountain reported a fire about ½ mile from the same spot on the evening of the 24th that trucks rolled out of Fresno and Blasingame in a hurry. Three trucks, Assistant Ranger Stephens and Investigator Rafferty all got to the spot in nothing flat. Darn that guy who was moving a herd of turkeys anyway. That dust was sure thick.

5. Fresno County was one of the counties which had a runner-up in the recent slogan contest for the prevention of fires in California. Our winner was Barbara Carlsson of Kingsburg, a student in the 9th grade at the Kingsburg School. On July 15 Miss Carlsson was taken on the field trip of Fresno County which included a stop at Fresno Headquarters, then to Piedra for lunch, and visits to Bear Mountain Lookout, Squaw Valley Camp and Sand Creek Camp. Ranger Roy Bengard and Miss Carlsson returned to Kingsburg at 6:30 P.M. Taking the trip and acting as chaperone was Ranger George Phibbs.

DU-GAS ON GRAIN FIRES VIA AIRPLANE

One day in late June of this year, I happened to meet Mr. George Willett, who had set up in business in the crop dusting game, in the Huron district with a couple of crop dusting planes. He was telling us how they handled the crop dust, which gave me the idea that Du-gas powder might be applied to grass and grain fires in the same manner.

Mr. Willett was very anxious to try the stunt, being very condifdent that he could put the powder right where we wanted it. Fully realizing that the people who manufacture Du-gas have never boosted it as a forest fire fighting "cure-all". We decided to give it a try. We called Snowden Chemical Company of Modesto to see what kind of a deal we could get on the powder. We figured four hundred pounds should give us a fair test. The Snowden Company offered to donate two hundred pounds and we pay for two hundred, which we figured a fair enough deal. The only strings attached were that we let them know when the trial was to be so they have a representative present.

Mr. Marshall Bond, Chairman of the Westside Fire Protection District of Fresno County O.K.'ed the purchase price ($46.00) for our half of the chemical. Mr. Waldo W. Weeth, extensive grain farmer of Coalinga, gave us free use of one of his stubble fields. Being all set to go on the evening of August 21, we got a few of the local ranchers, including Mr. M. J. Allen, one of the Westside Fire District Commissioners, some of the local oil companies' men together and proceeded to see what we could do. Deputy State Forester, C. E. Metcalf and Ranger Roy Bengard were in Coalinga on official business and dropped by. Also Associate Ranger C. E. Lindley of Kings County and Mr. Tillotson of the U.S. Forest Service was with Ranger Lindley. Assistant Ranger Johnny Clark of the Coalinga District and Westside Fire District personnels.

While it took us several weeks getting set, due to interruptions, delays and such, the final test itself was short and brief, and "lasted very quick". With a brisk north wind blowing, Mr. Weeth and Mr. Allen took a pickup and a weed burner and set about two hundred yards of fire through the heaviest part of the stubble. Pilot Willett made three passes at the fire before running out of powder. The first run, directly over the fire and length wise of the line, had practically no effect on the fire. The second run he flew about 30 or 40 feet on the windward side of the line and knocked out a few strips here and there but did not materially slow progress of the fire. On the third try realizing he had only a small amount of powder left, he flew straight across the center of the fire line putting out about 35 or 40 feet of line.

The biggest drawback seemed to be that the powder was too light to manage with the methods employed. The pilot was unable to put it down into the "roots" of the fire, the most of it raising in a billowing clowd of dust and dissipating in the smoke. Another fact very evident was that the fire would have to be quite heavily blanketed with the powder to be in any way sure of holding.

Mr. Green, the Snowden Company agent, conducted some tests with hand guns after the plane test, and while the Du-gas easily snuffed out the flame, glowing embers remained and quickly re-kindled when fanned a few seconds by the wind. Mr. Willett, however, wasn't ready to give up yet. A few days later at his insistance, we arranged with the Boston Land Company to use a section of their sheep

range near Westhaven. Mr. Willett loaded his plane with 1500 pounds of dirt (reat dry) and defoliating powder, and on Sunday, August 31 we set him another fire. He again made three passes parrallel with the fire, releasing approximately 500 pounds each run, and covering between 75 and 100 yards at a time. But the dirt and defoliating dust was even less effective than the Du-gas, not withstanding the heavier charge thrown each time. Also, practically all the line thus extinguished, immediately rekindled and took off again. Ranger Bengard, Assistant Ranger Clark, and Westside Fire District personnel were present at the last mentioned trial. Mr. Willett while disappointed somewhat at the results, still says he is ready any time we dream up any more fantastic, or other way, of fighting fire by airplane.

Oliver J. Denney
Assistant State Forest Ranger

NEWS FROM DISTRICT V

BRUSH REMOVAL BY CHEMICAL MEANS

Approximately 87% (776,480 acres) of the land area of San Benito County, is wild land used primarily for grazing. The remaining 13% (113,540 acres) is devoted to the production of hay, grain, truck crops, fruits and nuts. Of the 776,480 acres utilized for grazing, approximately 32% (248,473 acres) is of the brush type consisting of chamise, (Adenostoma fasciulatum), chaparral, consisting of (Ceanothus cuneatus), (Baccharis pilularis), (Arctostaphylos glauca), and sage, (Artemisia spp.) These brush areas, which in many instances, consist bhiefly of dense impenetrable thickets, are almost entirely useless from the standpoint of grazing and farming. The soil types occupied by this brush land, vary from shallow rocky soil on steep slopes to deep adobe soils of rolling hill land. These heavier soils of moderate slopes are similar to those which produce excellent grain and hay crops, as well as the best forage type to be found in San Benito County. It is believed that a substantial increase in the total forage resources of the county might be effectuated by the removal of brush from the better soil sites, and reseeding these areas to forage plants, adapted to the climatic and soil conditions that prevail in San Benito County. It is commonly known that dense brush stands of sprouting species, which have once been burned clean by fire, send forth new brush sprouts the following season. And in a period of from four to eight years, a stand of brush as dense and in many cases more dense than the original stand, occupies the area.

Sufficient exploratory work has been done in this county and elsewhere, to establish the possibility of killing brush by spraying with 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetate, known in commercial trade channels as 2,4-D, in either the salt form or by the use of one of the esters. An area of brush was located on the C. W. Bacon Ranch, containing both chamise and chaparral. On May 5, 1947, the State Division of Forestry, under the leadership of John Wade, State Forest Ranger for San Benito County, laid out 31 plots, each plot 74 feet square and containing approximately 1/8 acre. Each plot was separated from adjoining plots by a 10 foot cleared strip, which was made by a bull-dozer. These plots were sprayed by the use of a power sprayer on the following dates: May 7, 8, 9. Observations to date, August 15, show that the greatest killing effort has been on those plots sprayed with the ester form of 2,4-D in oil. Killing action of foliage was also observed on plot No. 31, which had been sprayed with diesel oil, and which contained no 2, 4-D. The earliest response to this spray was observed in the Arctostaphylos and Ceanothus. Some sprouting of new shoots can be observed at this time on the lower portion of the limbs

Arctostaphylos sprayed with the weaker solutions of sodium salts. It would be impossible to draw any conclusions as to the effectiveness of 2,4-D in its' various solutions and forms in killing of this brush, prior to the spring of 1948, at which time there should be little or no sprouting of brush if the concentrations of 2,4-D are sufficiently strong to completely kill the brush. A complete progress report will be written as of November 1, and will be available at that time.

If brush eradication by chemical means is to be done on a scale that would be adapted by most range men, conservationists, and foresters, it is only logical to assume that the best means of application might be by spraying by airplane. In many cases the brush fields are so dense, and is such broken topography, that it would be impossible for a ground sprayer to reach such areas. In an attempt to ascertain the effectiveness of this type of application, a three acre area adjoining the afore mentioned plots was sprayed by 2,-4D ester in oil on May 15. This was applied on mature brush similar to the other plots at the rate of ten gallons of diesel oil, 1.6 gallons isoprophyl 2,4-D ester, one quart Dow general, per acres. This type of application appears very satisfactory, if the rapid kill of the foliage of these plants can be used as any criterion. A three acre area of chamise sprouts was sprayed on the Henry Melendy ranch, using the same concentrations of 2,4-D ester and on the same date. These chamise sprouts, and seedlings, were the result of a brush fire in the Willow Creek area, burned in September 1945. At the time of the spraying, these sprouts ranged from one to three feet in height, the seedlings from six inches to eighteen inches in height. This latter area was sprayed in an attempt to ascertain the effect of the 2,4-D ester on these sprouts, in the belief that in the event this chemical was not effective on the mature brush, perhaps it would be effective on the new growth starting from the crown of the plants following the fire.

P. S. Pattengale
Assistant Farm Advisor

AT LAST - NEWS FROM DISTRICT VI

The last three News Letters have been very conspicuous in not having a contribution from District VI. We wish to assure you that this does not mean we have not had anything of interest take place, but rather we have been so busy (?) that we have neglected to pass on some of the interesting incidents that have occurred. So better late than never we would like to give you a few high lights.

Last month Neil Rice, Assistant Forestry Engineer, reported to District VI to assume his new duties, which are primarily helping us with the post-war program and taking care of our Forestry activities. (We do have Forestry activities. In fact it now looks as if we may be calling upon the Board of Forestry to help us with a serious beetle infestation in the Julian area; so save some of the Forestry funds for your Southern California brothers!)

On the 18th of August Mr. Rex Bassett joined our staff. Mr. Bassett comes from the Department of Corrections. We have welcomed him to our organization with a brand new pickup and, to date, a 24-hour vigil of property records, inventory, and what have you. You know this is the first time District VI has had a permanent Storekeeper and, of course, Rex found everything in wonderful shape.

Recently the Deputy in District VI made a special trip to Sacramento to cry on everybody's shoulder about the tremendous work-load and the need for more help in Southern California. In line with this request the following changes took place. Stanley Moe, temporary TAU Storekeeper, was transferred to the CAA Project Supervisor's

position at Minnewawa. The position was left vacant until Rex took over Stan's former duties. James G. Fenlon, acting Assistant Deputy, was transferred to Calaveras County on special detail. Ernest Grenz, Senior Account Clerk, decided that the position of Auditor with the State Board of Equalization was a more appealing job, and we wish him well in his new assignment. Harvey French had a slight heart attack, so everything was brought under control in the District office for the busy fire season. Having a deep feeling of sympathy for the problems and woes of the District Office, Ranger Butch Skinner graciously allowed Jack Burke to be made TAU Associate to fill in our depleted staff. Although the Sacramento office have had occasion to pull their hairs out by the roots, we must say that Jack has filled this gap with outstanding ability.

Recently three technical Foresters were added to the District; Assistant Rangers Schori, Bennett, and Hastings. The Deputy asked them why they preferred Southern California. The reply was that they wished to obtain fire experience. During our fire siege in July, after seeing these men drag themselves around for days on end on the fire line, we believe they have found what they were looking for.

This year we have increased our fire prevention program considerably over last year, with the following results; a twenty per cent increase in the number of fires. How we are to explain this increase satisfactorily to the State Forester, after sending in a report last year giving statistical data to prove that last year was one of the most serious fire years the South has experienced, is not worked out yet but will be, you may be assured, by January 1.

The assistance furnished us by the other districts during our fire siege was deeply appreciated by all in District VI. After being on a fire continuously during the month of July, Ed Miller and his gang were very glad to see them as they brought some of the customary Northern California rain, which gave us a breather.

While on the Laguna Fire the Deputy was embarrassed by having his 1946 Dodge "requisitioned" by two CAA artists, resulting in a complete wash-out of the car but not of the occupants. They are doing well and expect to spend considerable time recuperating at Folsom. A new Pontiac was furnished after a strenuous period of hitchhiking by the Deputy and an understanding that if this should happen again the new mode of transportation would be a horse.

Horace Kennedy, on sick leave, hearing of our fire predicament cut a visiting trip short and offered his services. (He is looking grand since he got away from the pressure of his job.)

The first part of August we received our D-7 bulldozer and transport. It nearly staged a riot, as all of the Rangers and their men wanted it. We compromised by placing it at Perris where it is fairly centrally located. Now maybe we can do something when the Santanas start blowing.

Although practically all of our District VI personnel spent the month of July in San Diego County in the vicinity of the Laguna Recreational area, no one seemed to appreciate the splendid atmosphere. We understand that many people would give a lot to spend a month in this beautifully timbered vacation paradise. Why

our men did not appreciate this vacation land is hard to understand, unless all those fires might have had something to do with it.

While the bulk of Ranger Holland's organization was in San Diego County, a potentially bad fire broke out in his area. He informed us that he and a couple of his Assistant Rangers made the best hot-spot crew he had seen in a long time. There must be something to this because the fire was brought under control in a short time.

Ranger Butch Skinner is longing for a cool spell, as the collars he put on the fish in the Colorado River last spring are getting very tight. Butch knows that the fish must be caught soon or they will choke to death. I surely hope he can take care of them in the very near future.

Ranger Joe Scherman has seven new 6 x 6's added to his county fire equipment. On inspecting his unit, we found most of these in state area. Maybe that is why Orange County to date has had so few fires that have amounted to anything.

Recently our Chief Deputy Ray Clar wished District VI to undertake an extensive research problem on the correct name of the strong winds we can expect to hit us here anytime now, whether the name should be "Santana" or "Santa Ana". After contacting the foremost authorities in Southern California and finding no satisfactory solution to this worthy problem (and I mean worthy as a leading citizen and one of the fathers of Santa Ana, Orange County, called the deputy on using the wrong name) we found an old Indian who was able to solve this problem. We are officially informed that the word is "Santana" and of Indian origin, meaning "devil winds." If any of you have experienced this wind when a fire starts, you can understand why we in Southern California appreciate having the desert on one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other.

J. K. Mace
Deputy State Forester

FORESTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRE PLAN

President Truman's first Conference on Fire Prevention developed an action program aimed at preventing loss of life and property in every community. The plan was worked out by 2,000 governors, mayors, fire chiefs, and fire prevention experts and officials of all ranks representing each of the United States and many communities. Among other items the plan calls for:

1. Greater public support by all community organizations to broaden the base of action and enlist the aid of all citizens behind their public officials.

2. More research into human behavior to find educational means to acquaint people with knowledge of how to react to fire, thus helping prevent panic when fire breaks out.

3. More fire prevention education in the schools, with the subject being integrated into such courses as manual training and domestic science, instead of being the subject of one general lecture a year.

4. Suggested laws enabling rural areas to organize fire protection districts.

The importance of this national effort was best summed up in President Truman's opening address to the conference, when he called on citizens to back their public officials in all efforts to revitalize fire prevention in each community. From it you will see that he means all fires, including forest fires. "Safety from fire," said the President, "is definitely a year-round public responsibility. I believe that the highest state and municipal officials must assume greater responsibility for leadership in this field. We in the Federal Government can give aid within the framework of existing agencies. But the impetus must come from the states and from every community and every individual in the land."

Forestry News , August, 1947

FIRE BOMBING TESTED

The Forest Service has announced that experiments are being conducted in the Northern Rocky Mountain region on the aerial bombing of small forest fires. The project is a joint effort with the Army Air Forces.

The purpose of this research project is to experiment with methods of knocking down small, hot fires with aerial bombs. It is not expected that these bombs will completely extinguish fires, but it is believed that it may be possible to develop methods which will prevent fires from making runs in dangerous fuel types.

The Air Proving Ground Commandhas assigned one B-29 Superfortress, one B-25 medium bomber, and two P-47 Thunderbolt fighters to the project for the summer months. These aircraft will be used in bombing experiments on test fires in the Northern Rocky Mountain region this summer.

The bombs being used are actually a modification of the 165-gallon jettisonable aircraft gasoline tanks. A tail fin and a burster charge are added to make them suitable missiles to be aimed at small fires. The bombs are detonated above the fires by means of the proximity fuse developed during the war. Modification work on these tanks is being performed at the Forest Service engineering shops in Missoula.

Forestry News, August, 1947

NOVEL AIRPLANE FIRE CONTROL EXPERIMENTS

The fondest hope of every fire fighter on a hot forest fire is always for a good rain. If experiments now planned by the U.S. Forest Service work out, fire fighters may be able to have rain or even snow when and where they want it. Starting soon from the Great Falls, Montana, army air base will be B-29's, B-25's, and P-47's in experimental flights of sowing dry ice into a cloud to make the cold percipitate rain or snow on a burning forest.

Forestry Digest, August, 1947

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

"The modern forest protectionist has developed into a mechanic with a wide knowledge of internal combusion engines, of two-cycle and four-cycle engines, high

and low pressure fog nozzles, AM & FM radio, ~~two-wheel~~ and four-wheel drive, parachute jumping, fire detection by triangulation and intersection, and all the hundred and one extras without which any forest guard would feel at least partially naked.

"All these modern implements of man's war againstforest fires are necessary to fire suppression, if rapid control is the object sought.

"In our annual history of the fire seasons, we read, proudly, of how many fires we have extinguished under a quarter-acre, of how many under ten acres and then use a slide rule, the use of which makes the mathematical result official--we have extinguished 95 percent of all fires before they spread over ten acres. Now, there's a result to be proud of! The only little fly in the ointment was that 5 percent of our fires grew larger than ten acres--very much larger. Indeed, all too often this five percent of the number of fires covered ninety-five percent of the acreage. Why? We had the same men, the same equipment, the same energy, the same desire to keep fires under control!!! Of course, we know the answer--we were beaten by weather. Low humidity--high winds and a fire which had the flash fuel to start on and the heavy fuels to make extinguishment a matter of days instead of minutes or hours. What is the answer to all this? Certainly, we of protection know that all the equipment we have so carefully developed is useful only after a fire starts. Then we go to town. Long hours, heavy work, the acceptance of physical risks, all go to keeping that five percent of the fires from eating ninety-five percent of our forest acreage. It's too late!!!

"If we now reorganize our ideas, if we can put as much intelligent planning into prevention as we do into suppression, we should make progress. Witness the Keep Green movement? Withness the adoption by various states and by industrial operators of the 'shut down' procedure when weather conditions are favorable to fires starting and spreading. This is the work of fire prevention, this is the adoption of reasonable precautions, thisis the acceptance of the results of experience dearly bought and dearly won.

"The radio and advertising man has not been given his proper place in the scheme of forest protection. We need more publicity on prevention. We need the same sort of justice which is meted out to offenders against the game laws, and no more ten-dollar fines for burning over a thousand acres and a 500-dollar fine for killing a deer out of season. We want fire suppression techniques, but we must provide a fuller place in the war of prevention.

"Historians are now writing that if we had taken this action, or had not taken that action, the World War of 1939-1945 would not have broken out. If we had taken preventive action, we would have saved millions of lives, perhaps a civilization.

"There is need for a more intensive prevention campaign, at least it should keep pace with fire suppression techniques.

"We want and need public sympathy. It can be aroused if we but tell our story, again and again. Reiteration sells soap--surely it can sell Forest Fire Prevention."

C. S. Cowan
Washington Forest Fire Association
Forestry News, August 1947

By monday for Bi

DIVISION OF FORESTRY
NEWS LETTER
STATE DEPT of NATURAL RESOURCES
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

VOL. 6, NO. 9 W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR SEPTEMBER, 1947

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION LIBRARY
FORESTRY

NELSON ANNOUNCES NEW ASSISTANT DEPUTY STATE FORESTERS

State Forester Nelson announced on October 1 the following appointments as a result of a recent State Civil Service examination for the position of Assistant Deputy State Forester: "Chuck" Fairbank to Assistant Deputy, District I, Santa Rosa; "Pete" Petersen to Assistant Deputy, District II, Redding; John Tomblin to Assistant Deputy, District III, North Sacramento; "Ted" Jacobsen to Assistant Deputy, District IV, Fresno; Carl Alburtus to Assistant Deputy, District V, Monterey; Elmer Osterman to Assistant Deputy, District VI, Riverside; Melvin Pomponio to Assistant Deputy, acting as operations officer, in the State Forester's Office, Sacramento. These appointments will become effective November 1. Jimmy Glenn, who has been Acting Assistant Deputy, District I, will take over Ranger duties in charge of Sonoma County October 1.

HARVEY FRENCH LEAVES DIVISION

Harvey French, Investigator, who transferred a few months ago from District III Headquarters in Sacramento to District VI, left the Division on September 24th to accept a position with the National Board of Fire Underwriters whose headquarters are in San Francisco. The most reliable information indicates that Harvey will probably be spending the majority of his time in the Southern California area investigating arson cases for the Board.

Harvey established a fine record in both Northern and Southern California while working for the Division and it is with regret that Division Personnel see him leave the service. With him will go the Division's best wishes and hopes for continued success.

OCTOBER BOARD OF FORESTRY MEETING TO BE HELD IN SACRAMENTO

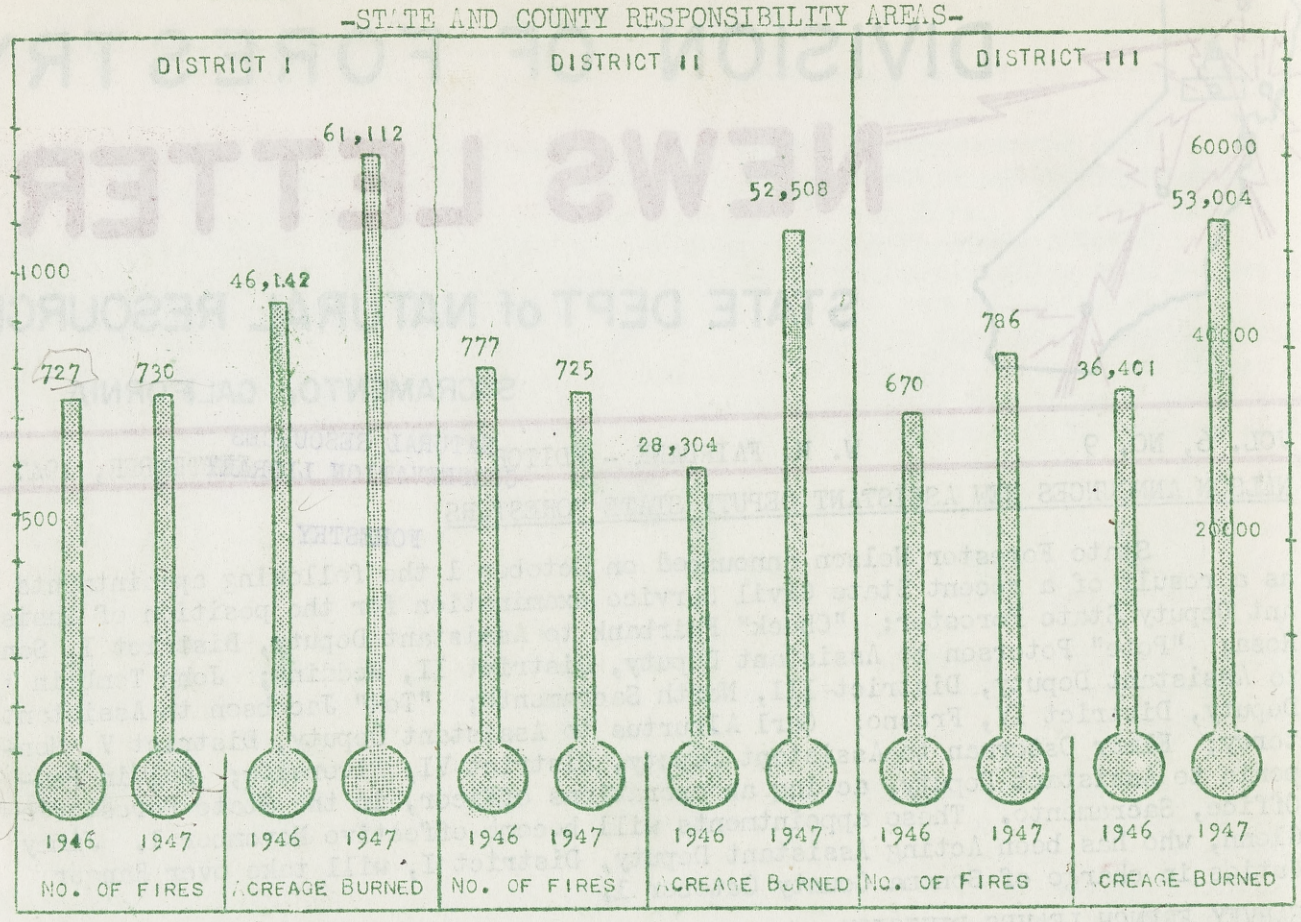
The State Board of Forestry will meet in Sacramento on Thursday and Friday, October 16th and 17th, at 10 a. m., in the Conference Room of the Public Works Building. Main topics of discussion will be:

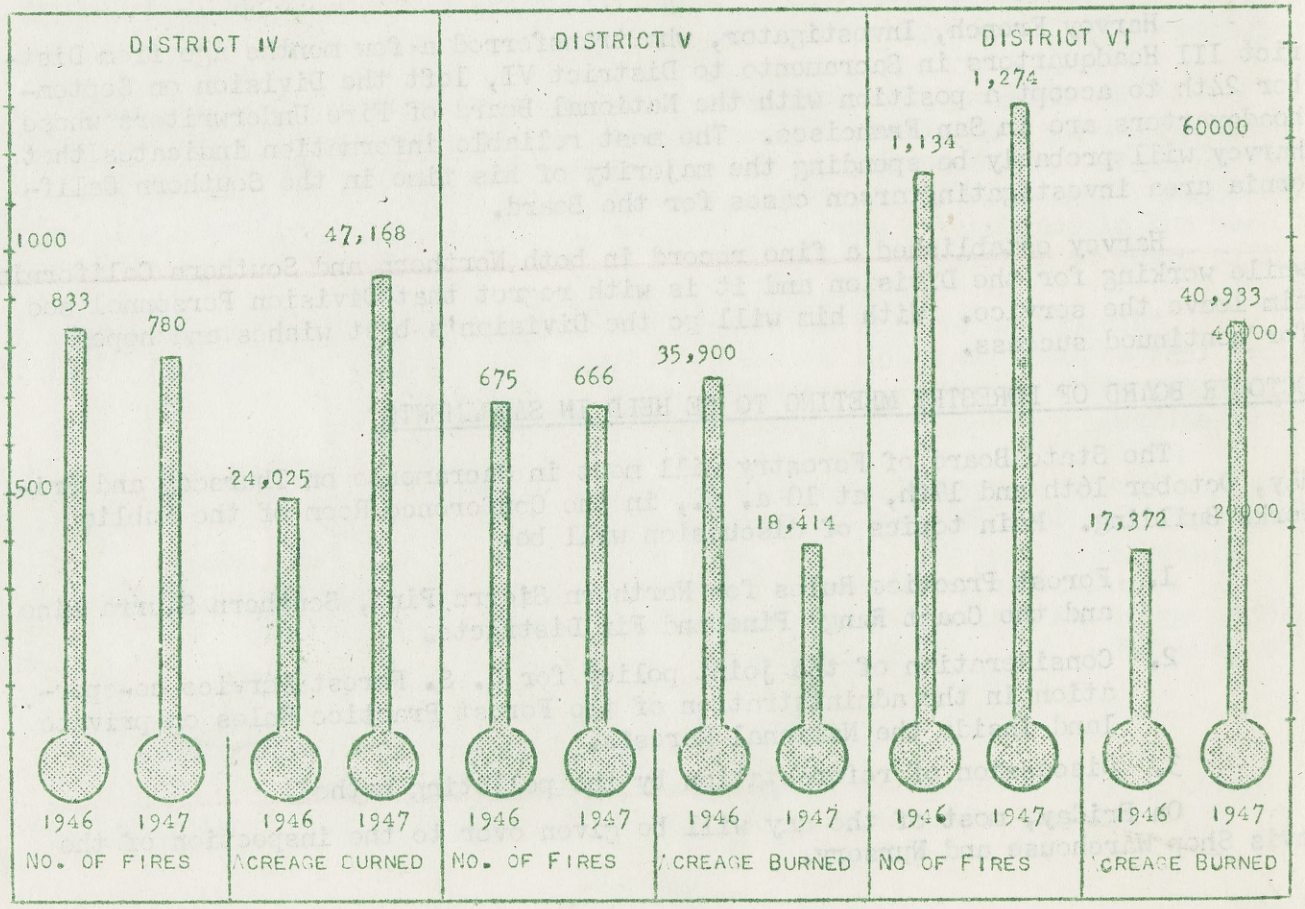
1. Forest Practice Rules for Northern Sierra Pine, Southern Sierra Pine and the Coast Range Pine and Fir Districts.
2. Consideration of the joint policy for U. S. Forest Service co-operation in the administration of the Forest Practice Rules on private land inside the National Forests.
3. Discussion of reforestation by the pelleting method.

On Friday, most of the day will be given over to the inspection of the Davis Shop Warehouse and Nursery.

45-48

COMPARATIVE RECORD 1946-1947 - FIRE OCCURRENCE ACREAGE BURNED
FOREST AND RANGE FIRES - JANUARY 1 THROUGH ~~SEPTEMBER~~ 20
-STATE AND COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY AREAS-





Compare ... acreage with ... that of 48.

by district

ABOUT THE DIVISION

DIVISION FOREMAN & WIFE DIE IN FRESNO AUTOMOBILE TRAGEDY

It is with regret we announce the untimely and tragic death of Firefighter Foreman Walter Boring and his wife Margaret, a Forestry Cook, both stationed at Fresno County's Blasingame Camp. Walt and Mrs. Boring were returning to their station from several days CTO when their car was struck by a heavy truck south of Madera. Walt, who was well known throughout the State, was first employed with the Division as a Cook in 1942 in Madera County and rose to Assistant Ranger during the war years, during which time he was dispatched to many fires throughout the State. Mr. & Mrs. Boring are survived by two sons, one an ordained minister and the other studying for the ministry, and two daughters.

DIVISION PLUGS PREVENTION AT ELDORADO COUNTY FAIR

On September 12, 13, and 14, ElDorado County held its first County Fair since the war.

The State Division of Forestry was well represented, being fortunate enough to obtain 200 square feet of space in the main exhibit tent.

Our booth consisted of the Amador County relief scene of an unburned and burned area with a lookout station and lake, a 4 x 8' fire tool board, a 4 x 8' fire prevention board, a spot occurrence map of 1946 El Dorado County fires and the El Dorado County map, showing in lights, the station locations.

The space, 10' x 20', was outlined with native posts (DF-PP-WF) with cedar archway and rails in front. From the archway was suspended a $2\frac{1}{2}$' x $6\frac{1}{2}$' State of California, Division of Forestry sign. Small DF and cedar trees completed the decoration. The judges gave the booth a special award.

CDF personnel were in constant attendance and it is estimated that between 1500 and 2000 people were personally contacted and given fire prevention literature. Probably 4000 people viewed the exhibit.

The Mack firetruck stationed at the fair grounds responded to one fire outside the grounds.

M. S. Dixon, State Forest Ranger

FORESTRY FIRE PREVENTION THEME OF SHASTA COUNTY EXHIBIT
TWO FORESTERS JOIN DISTRICT II STAFF

District II Headquarters, in cooperation with Shasta County Headquarters, set up a 10 x 20 foot exhibit booth at the Shasta County Fair, which was held in Anderson on September 11 to 14. The exhibit included a weather station, fire fighting tools, log sections, foliage and cones of various timber trees, blister rust and insect damage specimens, and various forest product specimens from Shasta County. The booth was inspected by a large number of visitors, but unfortunately an epidemic of fires prevented the CDF "lecture guides" being present on the last two days of the fair.

Herb Gilman, Assistant Forest Engineer, joined our staff on September 1, and immediately became involved in the intricacies of the LaTour State Forest boundary.

Plans have been made for the sale of Christmas trees from LaTour Forest this fall. It is hoped that 10,000 trees can be sold this year.

Herb Kaufner, Forest Technician, was assigned to the District Headquarters in July. He will specialize in Farm Forestry.

John Callaghan
Deputy State Forester

CHILDREN AFFORDED VARIETY OF TRIPS FOR WINNING PREVENTION SLOGAN CONTEST

The California Fire Prevention Committee conducted a fire prevention slogan contest during the month of June. The State-wide winner, whose slogan was "KEEP CALIFORNIA GREEN AND GOLDEN", was provided a five-day expense-paid field trip to Yosemite National Park. Five additional State-wide prizes of $25 each were awarded. In addition one county winner was to be given an expense-paid forestry field trip by either State, Federal, or County Forest Officer. The Division carried the largest load of these field trips and there follows stories from Districts I and V concerning the excellent trips provided forest conservation minded youths in these areas.

On Wednesday, July 23, Miss Dorothy Egy of 1920 Sonoma Road, Napa, was the guest of the Division of Forestry, and accompanied by State Forest Ranger E. A. Erickson and Stenographer Ruth Van Vleck, enjoyed an expense-paid forestry field trip as her prize for writing the best fire prevention slogan in Napa County in a state-wide contest. Her slogan was "Keep California Growing."

After a breakfast served by Fire Crew Cook, Ira Tucker, at Napa Station, and inspection of the station, we went to Monticello Station and on to Mt. Verryessa Lookout. There Lookout Thomas Street explained his duties and pointed out some of the outstanding landmarks. He also explained the use of the Osborne firefinder.

Upon leaving the lookout, we returned to Monticello Fire Station for lunch and then proceeded to Las Posadas fire control camp. After a short visit there, we left for Mt. St. Helena Lookout. Upon arrival there, Miss Egy had a chance to see a going fire through the Japanese binoculars which are now installed there, and also learn the procedure of reporting of such fires by the lookout. This was very interesting to the young lady.

We returned to St. Helena Headquarters in time for Miss Egy to enjoy dinner with the crew at the fire camp.

After dinner Miss Egy elected to stay for the evening soft ball game and return to her home in Napa on the 10 o'clock bus.

Miss Egy said she enjoyed every minute of the trip, and believes she has a good picture of the workings of Forestry.

Ranger E. A. Erickson
Napa County.

Miss Caroline Dick, local school girl and winner of the Sonoma County Fire Prevention slogan contest, was contacted and arrangements made with her to make an all day field trip.

On July 17th, Miss Dick accompanied Patrolman Pitts to Armstrong Grove and was shown the Division of Forestry Fire Suppression Station. The fire truck and fire fighting equipment were shown and its operation explained, as well as how suppression crews are dispatched to fires.

The Fire Suppression Crew at Armstrong Grove had as their guest at the noon meal, Miss Dick, who enjoyed an excellent meal climaxed with a special cake in her honor.

From Armstrong Grove Station, Miss Dick was driven to Mt. Jackson Lookout where the Lookout explained to her how fires are spotted and how the fire finder operates. The visibility was perfect from the Lookout Station on this day and the Observer on duty pointed out to her the points of interest. Miss Dick took her camera along and from the Lookout Station took pictures of the surrounding country.

From Mt. Jackson Lookout, Miss Dick was driven through Armstrong Grove State Park where she was shown the magnificent trees and the points of interest. From there they traveled to McNary and Pool Ridges, north og Guernoville.

All through the trip Miss Dick showed keen interest in the Division of Forestry activities and seemed pleased with her award for the Sonoma County prize fire prevention slogan "Keep California Free From Fires."

Ranger C. W. Fairbank
Sonoma County

On August 1, 1947, I left Middletown at 7:30 a.m. and drove to Upper Lake where I picked up Miss Lenora Lee Hayes at her home.

The first point of call was at the Upper Lake Ranger Station of the Mendocino National Forest, where Miss Hayes was shown through the plant by Assistant Ranger Nolan O'Neil. A demonstration was given showing the methods of determining location of fires from lookout reports and how action was carried on from that point.

From there we drove south through Lakeport to the Kelsey-Cobb Suppression camp for a brief stop. Continuing over Cobb Mountain, Miss Hayes was shown the damage being done by the Western Pine Beetle, Dendroctonus brevicomis, and the California five-spined engraver beetle, Ips confusus. A brief resume of the methods used in treating the trees for these pests was given.

From there to Middletown, where Miss Hayes was shown over the headquarters plant and given instructions in Division of Forestry operating procedure and an outline of the Division's work in fire prevention.

Methods of recording data of various kinds on maps was demonstrated and, also, how Division personnel could determine acreage of fires and other information from topographical maps.

Lunch was served at Middletown Headquarters and then a trip was made to Mt. St. Helena Lookout, where Miss Hayes was given the opportunity to look over the country and was shown the methods used in the lookouts for determining the location of fires and information used in reporting.

From there, the return trip was made through Lower Lake and Clearlake Oaks where Miss Hayes was shown examples of fire prevention work on roadside burning, cleanup of dump grounds and fire breaks and trails. We arrived back in Upper Lake at 4:30 p.m. and I was back in Middletown at 6:10 p.m. Total miles traveled was 225.

Miss Hayes enjoyed the trip very much and to make things a little more pleasant for her, my daughter, Patricia, made tht trip with us.

Ranger Miles Young
Lake County

The following is an account of the "show me" trip for slogan contest winner, Miss Zeta Stainbrook:

Miss Stainbrook and her mother were picked up at their Potter Valley home on the morning of August 28th and brought to Howard Forest by Assistant Ranger Furbush.

At the office, the visitors displayed a keen interest in the detection system, communications and the many and varied phases of the organization's work.

After lunch at the Howard Forest mess hall they were shown through the warehouse where the fire camp units were explained and where the guests were somewhat amazed at the large stock of tools and other equipment required for the county. The motorized units were explained and each was described as to its role in the fire control picture.

After revieving the demonstration forest and public camp ground, the two ladies were taken to Two Rock Lookout. Approximately one hour was spent there in showing them how smokes were located and reported, the weather instruments and their uses, and in locating well known topographic features.

It should be included here that Miss Stainbrook and her mother were both interested in identifying many of the numerous species of trees encountered on this trip.

After returning from Two Rock, the party visited the large new sawmill of the Willits Redwood Products Company at Willits, where ten million feet of logs are decked.

While the young lady for whom the trip was sponsored expressed a genuine enthusiasm for all things "Forestry" her mother was no less appreciate of the outing and exceeded her daughter in inquisitiveness.

Before returning them to Potter Valley, they were presented with two seedlings each of Sequoia gigantia and Pinus lambertiana for planting in their yard, and for which they appeared very grateful.

Ranger Charles P. Campbell
Mendocino County

MY FORESTRY FIELD TRIP BY LOLA FORBES

Through the Fortuna Union High School I submitted to the California Fire Prevention Committee's slogan contest "Keep Our California Forests Green" and my reasons, therefore, becoming the Humboldt County winner in the state-wide contest. For being the Humboldt County winner, I was conducted on a State Division of Forestry field trip, August 2, 1947, by the State Forest Ranger of Humboldt unit.

We first stopped at the Humboldt Unit Headquarters at Fortuna where I was introduced to the administrative personnel; shown the radio transmitters, receivers and telphones, which give immediate communications with eleven suppression camps, five lookouts, two patrolmen and four assistant rangers in Humboldt, Southwest Trinity and Del Norte Counties; dispatching maps and how fires reported by lookouts are triangulated; barracks, with rows of uniformly made beds, where the fifteen man suppression crew lives (these men are on call twenty-four hours per day); a large well-equipped kitchen where the cook prepares the food for the crew; dining room with large mess tables; warehouse where emergency firecamp containing tools, tables, field kitchen, light plant, power grinder, portable pumps and power saws for a two hundred man suppression camp are maintained in readiness at all times, also where food supplies, miscellaneous tools, tools, supplies and paints are stored; garages where fire trucks, crew trucks, bulldozer and heavy transport truck are stored; oil house where gasoline, oil and greases are arranged for immediate use; and weather instruments including annemometer, fan psychrometer, rain guage, fuel moisture scales and sticks, wind crane, and hygrothermographs. All installations and operations were explained as well as the expansion plans.

We then went to the Dyerville Suppression Station, located at Weott, which is a tent camp consisting of cook tent, barracks tents, outside bath facilities, and tarpaulin garage for fire truck.

The Garberville Suppression Station is a very beautiful camp in the timber. We had lunch with the crew in the cook house, which contains the kitchen, mess hall, and cook's quarters. Then I visited the District Assistant Ranger's and Forest Firefighter Foreman's offices, the crew barracks, and other installations. This station has an additional weather instrument that records maximum and minimum temperatures, which with other weather datum is coded and telegraphed to the U.S. Weather Bureau daily.

We then traveled easterly over mountain roads to Pratt Mountain Lookout, high on a peak. I met the lookout man and his wife who live in a two room house at the base of the lookout tower, which is a sixty five foot metal tower. After climbing the winding stairs to the room on top of the tower, the lookout man's duties and the fire finder were explained, showing how it correlates with the dispatching map at headquarters. By using the lookout man's field glasses, I could see four other lookouts on distant peaks, smokes which were explained as coming from sawmill debris burners, and a vast expanse of ridges, ranges and ranches.

Near the lookout a portion of the Garberville crew was engaged in moving a small building with a powerwagon, which is a four wheel drive truck with a cable drum mounted in front, and it is used for many jobs such as moving heavy objects, erecting tall radio poles, removing logs from roads and many other miscellaneous heavy jobs.

We then returned to Fortuna after a complete day in which I saw and learned much of the tremendous magnitude and diversification of work in the State Division of Forestry with administrative, lookout, and crew personnel knowing and doing maintenance of all kinds, fire prevention and fire control work. Boys who work in Forestry are very fortunate and have many opportunities to learn many helpful things. It is regrettable that they do not have camps for girls.

Ranger Wm. Wiler
Humboldt County

The Monterey County Winner of the Fire Prevention Slogan Contest, Miss Virginia Garcia of Salinas, California, was conducted on a field trip starting at Salinas thence to our Castroville Fire Control Station; thence to the District V Headquarters at Monterey; onto our Carmel Hill Fire Control Station and ending at our Tularcitos Fire Control Station and returning to Salinas from that point via the Los Laureles road.

During the trip the organization in general and our work in detail was explained to Miss Garcia as well as the operations of other cooperative agencies in relation to our cooperative fire prevention and suppression policies.

Miss Garcia was accompanied by her sister on this field trip - both of whom were very much interested and enlightened as to the fire control and prevention problems confronted in our organization.

W. E. Austin, State Forest Ranger
Monterey County

On August 4, Assistant Ranger Renn picked up Jerry Stevick at his home in Palo Alto and proceeded from there to Saratoga Fire Station and the Loughry Forest. They stopped at Alma for lunch.

Assistant Ranger Renn then took Jerry to the Lookout at Loma Prieta down through the Uvas and Llaggas Canyons and from there home. I believe everyone had a very enjoyable time.

George Britton State, Forest Ranger
Santa Clara County

On September 5, 1947 I took Miss Goodman and started on a tour of the different lookouts and stations in Santa Cruz County. We visited Loma Prieta Lookout Station, but unfortunately a very serious fire started in the Browns Valley area about this time and it was necessary to cancel our plans for the day and return Miss Goodman to her home.

The trip was resumed on Tuesday, September 9, 1947, at which time Miss Goodman was taken to the Ben Lommond CYA Camp and shown around the camp and the CYA Division of Forestry program explained to her. We then went to the Felton Headquarters and went over the entire setup of Felton and had lunch at the Felton station.

After lunch we visited the Locatelli Mill and woods operations near Big Basin. There she saw timber and woods operations as well as lumber in the making.

Considerable time was spent at this location.

The return trip home was taken around through the Northern end of the County, where she could see young Forests growing and also the valuable watershed of the San Lorenzo River.

Lester H. Gum, State Forest Ranger
Santa Cruz County

On August 6, 1947, Earl Woodard, San Benito County Fire Prevention Slogan Contest Winner was given a tour of the Division's County Operations.

Starting about 9:00 a.m. we covered the County headquarters station going over the procedure of fire finding and dispatching with an explanation of fire control activities and viewing of all installations. We then traveled to Panoche Fire Control Camp - having lunch there, we went over the installations, activities, and procedure followed at this station.

We then went to Call Mountain Lookout covered the explanations and procedures of lookout work and reporting smokes.

We then returned to headquarters and Woodard had dinner with the men.

Earl is 14 years old and was impressed with this day's tour. He asked numerous questions and enjoyed his tour. He recently graduated from grammar school.

John P. Wade, State Forest Ranger
San Benito County

PREVENTION GOOD - PRAISE POOR

This item from the Sacramento Bee:

"A lot has been said in your newspaper and over the radio about preventing fire, but not much has been said about the men and boys who fight the fires which do get started.

In Lincoln we are very fortunate to have a state forestry truck stationed here. It is manned only by a driver, but he has done great work on the fires in this area, preventing them from getting into the city limits and doing property damage.

In the years before when a fire started in this area, a truck would have to come from Auburn and by the time the truck arrived the fire would be large.

So my neighbors and I salute the California Division of Forestry and the great work it is doing in keeping our country safer and greener."

Fred M. Dunow, Deputy State Forester
Sacramento County

CASPAR TRACT INVADED

On August 18th a horde of U.S. Forest Service personnel and cars descended upon the newly acquired Caspar Tract on the Mendocino Coast. The cause for the invasion was in connection with the new Forest Survey that is being conducted by the U.S. Forest and Range Experiment Station in which the Division is cooperating.

A tribe of almost a score of eager Foresters led by Division of Forest Economics Chief Wieslander and Herbert Jensen made up the party. The express purpose of the invasion was to conduct a training school for the field men and aerial photo typers in new methods and further intensification of the Forest Survey on State responsibility areas as permitted by the recently passed State legislation authorizing an appropriation of $100,000.

The session was held at the Mendocino City Union High School for a two week period. The facilities of the Caspar Tract were used in applying the new techniques of mapping down to ten acre minimums and dominant species and soils mapping. Professor Earl Storie of the University of California Soils Department lectured and demonstrated soils classification procedures.

Deputy State Forester F. H. Raymond of the North Coast District keynoted the session on the opening day. Forest Technician Wallen and Associate Ranger Bill Jamieson also participated in the program.

Forest Technician T. F. Arvola

DISTRICT IV TRANSFERS

Assistant Ranger Herbert E. King who was serving his probationary period in Madera County resigned his position August 29, 1947.

Assistant Ranger Clayton Hickle was transferred from Tulare County as of September 10th to fill the position left open by King's resignation. Hickle went to work for the Division in June, 1942, and has been working steadily since that date. He is well known throughout the State for he has served, in many instances, as camp boss on major fires. He is no new comer to fire prevention and suppression work because he was one of my first firewardens in Tulare County when I was a Ranger there in 1927.

C. E. Metcalf
Deputy State Forester

THIS AND THAT IN DISTRICT IV

There is a lot of dusting and polishing as our staff prepares for the appointment of our new assistant to the assistant of the Assistant State Forester, which, of course, is rather a broad interpretation of the title Assistant Deputy State Forester. We shudder at what might happen should the assistant get an assistant. Now, perhaps, the time has come when we have outgrown the title deputy and it could be replaced with something more in keeping with the job like District Supervisor or Superintendent. How about airing your ideas through the medium of the News Letter?

District IV, Fresno, and portions thereof, has been honored by visits of pas and present Forestry Investigators. Horace Kennedy, retired and very much the country gentleman, stopped enroute to Sacramento; while Harvey French, formerly of District VI and now with the Board of Fire Underwriters, has taken his crystal ball to Hanford to solve a series of questionable fires in that locality. Mace Pewtherer and the writer met each other quite accidentally near the Santa Clara County line. Aside from discussing Law Enforcement problems of mutual interest, we went on record to the effect that with the new salary readjustment we can now afford luxuries like potatoes, shoes, etc. Corn, of course, has always been plentiful.

Carrie Berger, District IV Painter and former District V Foreman, who has earned an enviable reputation in his presentation of "Smoky" the fire prevention bear on signs throughout the District, has been confined to the Fresno Hospital for the past two weeks as the result of a major operation. We are all hoping for his speedy recovery.

Harry Ramsden, our Mechanic, for almost eleven months and two weeks prior to September 15th awed the entire organization with stories of his prowess as a hunter. Came September 15th and our Harry a hunting did go and in due course returned. The net results of the trip were a sunburned nose, a silent Harry, and a snap shot of a set of horns--nailed on somebody's barn.

J. D. Rafferty, Investigator

The Forest Practice Rules were explained and discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the Coulterville Chamber of Commerce by Forest Technician Schlobohm. The meeting proved interesting as the small timber owners were loaded with questions. Ranger Hufford explained the State policy on controlled burning. It is felt the meeting was a success from the Division's view point.

An extremely severe outbreak of the Pine Engraver Bettle (Ips confusus) has been found in the Mid Pines - Jerseydale area of northeastern Mariposa County. In this area between 5 and 10 percent of the residial stand following the logging is now dead or dying. It is very significant that the boundaries of this outbreak follow that of the early spring logging. It is apparent that the logging slash furnishes a favorable enviornment for the breeding of Ips. Mr. G. R. Struble of the Bureau of Entomology states that the reduction of this hazard may be accomplished by the lopping of the upper branches from the tops. Other smaller attacks have been found throughout the district in the lower Ponderosa Pine belt where spring logging has occurred. These attacks have not reached epidemic proportion, however, this information is being referred to timber owners and operators throughout the area.

D. F. Schlobohm
Forest Technician

Attention District IV Only! This writer offers apologies to Tulare County's personable Stenographer Clerk and with collaberation her story could appear in the next issue.

On October 1st, while setting up the Madera Forestry exhibit at the County Fair, two small boys were having a heated debate as to the identity of Assistant Ranger Hickle and Ranger Moberg. Finally, one of them walked up to Hickle and pointing to his companion said, "Hey, he don't believe you guys are honest to goodness Mounties." Both of our local heroes blushed and were noncommital.

J. D. Rafferty, Investigator

BUTTE COUNTY CREWS PRAISED FOR EFFICIENT JOB

This letter was received this month at the Sacramento Office from William E. Perry of Paradise, California:

"On Sunday, September 21, 1947, there were three major fires burning in Butte County, all of which were under the jurisdiction of the State Division of Forestry.

I was particularly interested in the fire that originated near the Clear Creek School house on Clark Road and burned upward towards Paradise. This fire was aggravated by a strong northeasterly wind that made it a very dangerous fire, carrying the burning material over a wide area and across the roadway. Had this fire jumped the Clark Road, it would have been impossible to stop it on its way towards the town of Paradise and would have caused untold damage to property along its route. As a matter of fact it was stopped within several hundred yards of where another fire started in August 1944 which burned my property on Roe Road. That fire originated on the Griffith Dairy ranch and burned a large area.

I am merely mentioning this fact to indicate the serious situation that confronted the ranger in this district who was on the job last Sunday. I do not know his full name. I heard several men and young men working under him call him "Johnnie", and everyone did his job in spite of the steep terrain and heat from the fire and low humidity. This Ranger gave his orders and instructions in a calm, level-headed manner and was cool and deliberate while directing his men to keep the fire under control while he back-fired downward from the round hilltop where he succeeded in stopping the fire. His perfect timing of the backfire in the face of the strong wind which brought the fire under control is worthy of the attention and commendation of everyone, including his superiors.

I also wish to commend the work of another ranger who was there on the job. His name I do not know, but he had his hand bandaged and in spite of this handicap, worked side by side with everyone and directed the backfire down the canyon and surrounded the fire. This man had been called on the job from his regular day off.

It is this type of men that we are thankful to have on the job, who never receive any praise or reward for their efforts in behalf of the public whom they serve.

I wish to take this means of personally thanking these two men for their untiring efforts and the efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties."

FORESTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

NEWS - SACRAMENTO OPERATIONS OFFICE

Mrs. Virginia Gennette has joined the staff of the Operations Section, replacing Miss Celia Wilkins, who transferred to the California Youth Authority.

Fred Dodson was hospitalized with a Sciatica Nerve condition, but is now home and is on his way to full recovery. During Mr. Dodson's absence, Floyd Wakley has been serving as a replacement in the Automotive Section.

NEW BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STUDY AIDS IS PUBLISHED BY FOREST INDUSTRIES

Publication of the 1947-48 edition of the bibliography of study aids for schools has been announced by the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., with copies of the new booklet now available. Designed to illustrate study material published by the industries organization, the bibliography lists the booklets, wall displays and motion picture available to schools and suggests methods of using study aids in classroom work. In addition to going to teachers and school officials who have previously requested it, the book will this year be sent to all county superintendents of schools.

Forestry News, September, 1947

BARK HAS VALUABLE PLASTICIZING MATERIAL

A wax-like material from the bark of pine trees, which promises to become one of the most important substances in plastics manufacture has been reported by Prof. H. Von Euler of Sweden. At the recent International Chemical Congress in London he stated that this bark product called phlobaphene, is a new and cheap softening agent or plasticizer.

Manufacture of phlobaphene from the bark which cannot now be used by the lumber and pulpwood industries would not only solve a major waste problem, but also give the plastics industry a new material. The plasticizers from bark are suitable for replacing plasticizers from castor oil and alkyd products, as well as the phthalic acid derivatives, made from coal. Up to 30% of synthetic resins produced consists of the plasticizers. Thus the volume of the bark materials needed will be large.

Forestry News, September, 1947

TREE FARMS TOP 14,000,000 ACRE MARK

Certification of fourteen new western pine, five southern pine, and nineteen Tennessee tree farms plus the addition of more than 100,000 acres to four industrial tree farms in Texas during the month of August, pushed the nationwide total to more than 1,250 units with about 14,250,000 acres. With numerous dedications planned for the fall months, including the first certifications in Virginia and Pennsylvania, tree farms should be past the 15,000,000 acre mark by the first of the year.

Forestry News, September, 1947

OUTDOOR WRITERS BACK FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

The Outdoor Writers Association of America, a nationwide organization of more than 650 men and women who conduct outdoor columns, contribute to and edit the country's wildlife and forestry publications or are in the natural resource public relation field, has thrown its weight behind the effort to have the manufacturers of cigarettes use the wrapping on their products to help stop forest fires from careless use of lighted cigarettes. At its recent annual meeting the OWAA adopted a resolution to petition the cigarette manufacturers of the nation to print in a prominent place upon each package of cigarettes in bold type or an eye-catching design, slogans to halt the waste of timber and wildlife resources by fire or a similar nature to these:

"Prevent Forest Fires - Put Out Your Cigarette; or

"Befriend Your Wildlife - Don't Throw Away Lighted Cigarettes."

Forestry News, September, 1947

MARYLAND REGULATION LAW IS UPHELD AS CONSTITUTIONAL

Judge George L. Henderson, in a circuit court opinion delivered at Cumberland, Maryland has upheld the constitutionality of the Maryland forestry law which gives district forestry boards power to regulate timber cutting, license sawmill operators and to set up conservation rules.

The recent ruling arose from the trial of Troy Friend and Sherman Frazee, mill operators of Garrett County in western Maryland. They were charged with failure to properly register and pay the required license fees.

As a non-resident of the state Friend was accused of not paying a license fee of $25, and Frazee, as a resident, was charged with ignoring a $10 fee.

The men attacked warrants against them on the following grounds: That the title of the law is defective: That the act itself is unconstitutional, and: That the greater license fee for an out-of-state operator is discriminatory and therefore invalid.

Judge Henderson held the title valid since the act contains "nothing that is not germane to the subject of forestry and forest conservancy districts."

In judging the legislation constitutional, he observed that "protection of rights of individuals is assured by the power of courts to decide whether the acts of the commission or its subordinate agencies are reasonably necessary to protect the public welfare."

"It is an appropriate use of the police power to prevent erosion, preserve forests and conserve the natural resources of the state, " he said, and that the commission's right to license sawmills came within its wide regulatory powers.

Forestry Digest, September, 1947

Br. Smathers

NO. A. M 14

DIVISION OF FORESTRY
NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT of NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION LIBRARY
FORESTRY

VOL. 6, NO. 10 W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR OCTOBER, 1947

BOARD RECEIVES REPORT ON FOREST PRACTICE RULES AT OCTOBER MEETING

The California State Board of Forestry meeting in Sacramento on October 16 and 17 heard comprehensive reports on the progress of Forest Practice Rule administration in the South and North Sierra Pine Forest Districts and in the Coast Range pine and fir district. Deputy Metcalf, aided by Technician Schlobohn summarized the activities of field personnel in District IV and gave a general impression of how timber land owners and operators were reacting to the Forest Practice Rules. In the absence of Deputy Dunow, Technician Meyers analyzed the current problems in the North and South Sierra Pine Districts and Deputy Callahan discussed current activities of Forest Practice Rule administration in the North Sierra and Coast Range Pine and Fir Districts. It was the concensus of the three Districts that large operators were responding to the Rules but in a few cases the small operators were inclined to circumvent or disregard the Rules.

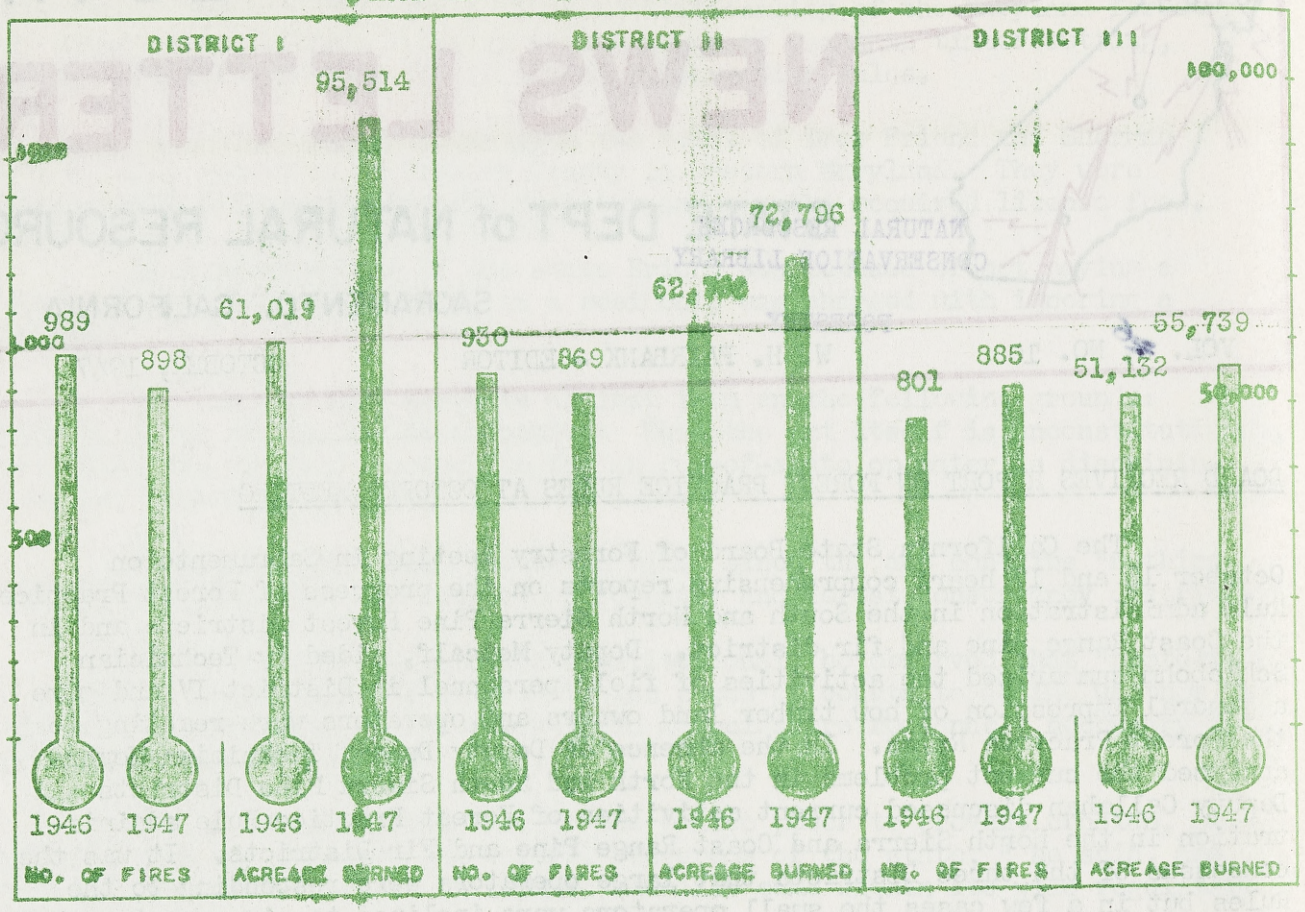
Much progress was reported in the general educational program of acquainting owners and operators with the Rules and it was felt that in the short period of time under which the Rules had been in operation the industry, as a whole, had shown excellent support of them.

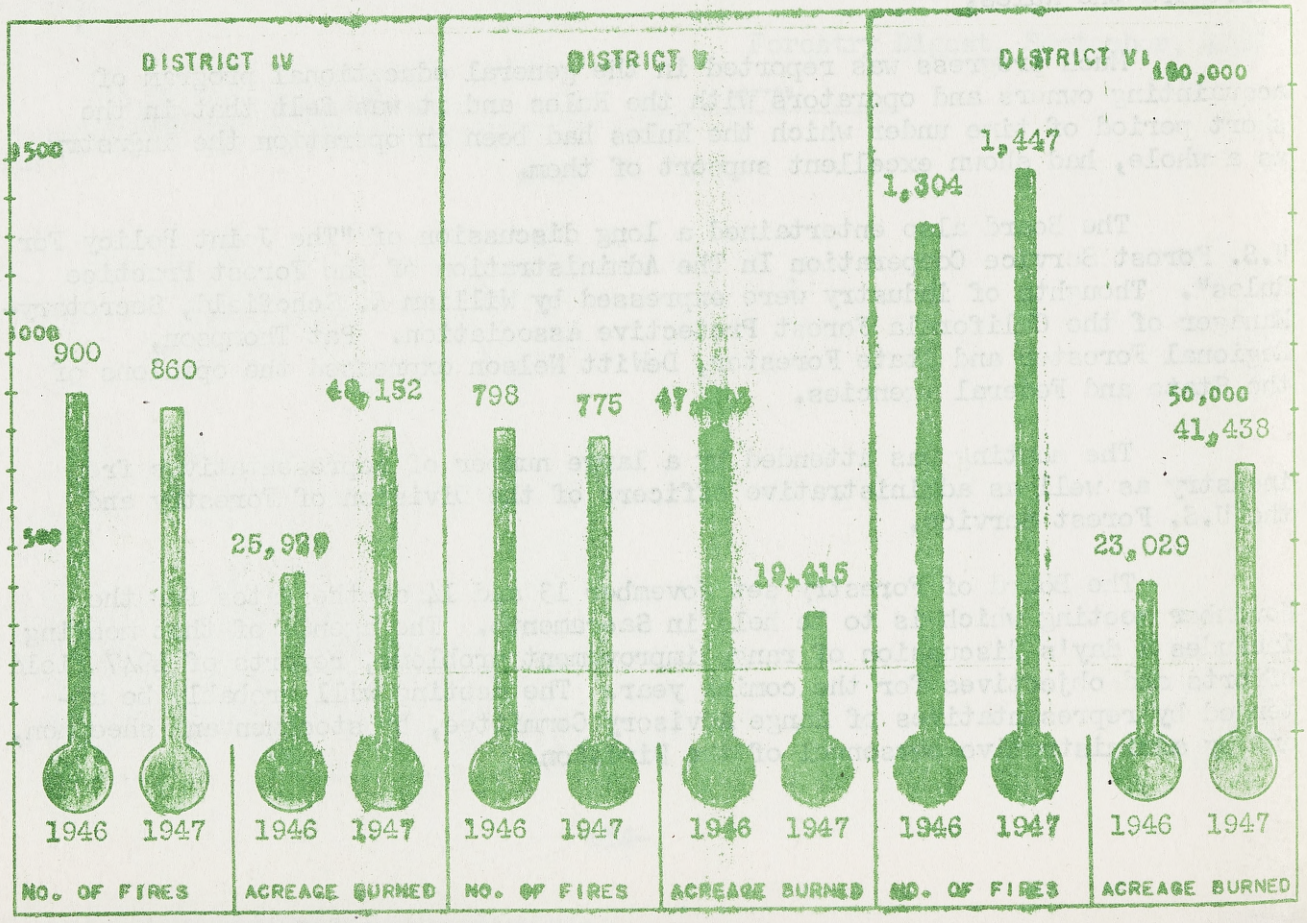
The Board also entertained a long discussion of "The Joint Policy For U.S. Forest Service Cooperation In The Administration of the Forest Practice Rules". Thoughts of industry were expressed by William A. Schofield, Secretary-Manager of the California Forest Protective Association. Pat Thompson, Regional Forester and State Forester, DeWitt Nelson expressed the opinions of the State and Federal Agencies.

The meeting was attended by a large number of representatives from industry as well as administrative officers of the Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service.

The Board of Forestry set November 13 and 14 as the dates for the November meeting which is to be held in Sacramento. The agenda of that meeting includes a day's discussion of range improvement problems, reports of 1947 field efforts and objectives for the coming year. The meeting will probably be attended by representatives of Range Advisory Committee, by stockmen and sheepmen, and by administrative personnel of the Division.

COMPARATIVE RECORD 1946-1947 - FIRE OCCURRENCE ACREAGE BURNED
FOREST AND RANGE FIRES - JANUARY 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 31
-STATE AND COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY AREAS-





FEDERALLY OWNED MENDOCINO WOODLAND RECREATIONAL AREA TRANSFERRED TO STATE

State Director of Natural Resources, General Warren T. Hannum, was advised in September by the National Park Service that Presidential approval had been given the quit claim transfer of the federally-owned Mendocino Woodland Recreational Demonstration area in Mendocino County to the State of California. It was indicated that deeds for the 5426 acres of forest land, including buildings, equipment and other improvements would be delivered to the State at the earliest practicable date. The recreational area is to be administered by the Division of Forestry.

The area which lies about three miles east of the town of Mendocino on State Highway #1 in western Mendocino County was developed during the late 1930's and early 1940's by the U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service as a group recreational and demonstrational area. Under the administration of the National Park Service several organized camps were developed. Boys and girls belonging to the groups, such as the Columbia Park Boys' Club and YWCA have enjoyed vacations and taken part in youth building programs while using the recreational area.

By an Act of Congress in June, 1942, the U.S. Department of Interior was authorized to quit claim deed this and similar recreational areas in the U.S. without cost to the individual States. The California State Board of Forestry late in 1946 undertook a study to determine the advisability of obtaining a transfer of the area to state-ownership to be administered through the State Division of Forestry. As the 5426 acres of forest land contained in the unit is contiguous to the newly acquired Jackson State Forest, formerly owned by the Caspar Lumber Company, the State Board considered the entire unit satisfactorily located to become an integral part of the new State Forest. State Director of Finance, James S. Dean, concurred in the Board's recommendation to obtain the area as did the Attorney General's Office. The Department of Natural Resources consummated negotiations for the property on September 20, 1947, with the President's approval of transfer from Federal to State ownership without cost to the State.

DICK RAFFERTY APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF AMERICAN LEGION FIRE PREVENTION AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION

It was learned this month that Dick Rafferty, Investigator in District IV, has been appointed Chairman of the American Legion Fire Prevention and Conservation Commission. Our congratulations to Dick on this appointment and for the opportunity it will give him to carry a State-wide fire prevention and conservation program to the American Legion organization.

The Legion is an influential, as well as an action organization, and with Dick to speer head a program there is every indication that Posts throughout California will be taking a more active interest in the State-wide fire prevention program as well as in other conservation matters. Dick has been very active during the past two years in Legion work and as President of a Fresno Post organized many worthwhile programs in that city and in the surrounding communities.

1948 FIRE PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED AT STATE-WIDE MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO

The 1948 program of the California Fire Prevention Committee for reducing forest, range, and watershed fires will be discussed at a meeting of the group in San Francisco on November 18. State Forester, DeWitt Nelson, Chairman of the Committee announced that invitations to the meeting had been dispatched and that the Committee was hopeful for a very large attendance. Mr. Nelson indicated that all major oil, utility, and transportation companies had been invited in an effort to ascertain what part each could play in the 1948 program. Mr. Nelson said the activities of the Committee had been many this summer season, and when added to the hazard reduction, inspection, and personnel contact work of the State Division of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, and County Protection Agencies' field men, the results had undoubtedly had a material effect on fire losses during a great critical fire season. The Chairman indicated that the plans of the Committee had now crystalized in what is felt will give the campaign the necessary overhead for contact and coordination that was seriously lacking in 1947. By formulating the action program early in the year the Committee, as a whole, feels that there will be much greater cooperation in the State, a greater degree of coordination, and an opportunity to fill in gaps that existed in the 1947 educational campaign.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT DEMONSTRATION PLOTS ESTABLISHED THIS MONTH

As a part of the range improvement program demonstrational reseeding plots were this month established by field personnel in three localities. Eight quarter acre plots were seeded in Calaveras County on the site of the 10,000 acre Vallecito fire. In Tulare County two quarter acre plots were seeded on a site that was burned this summer directly behind the Badger Suppression Crew Station and four quarter acre plots were seeded in the vicinity of the Blue Ridge. In each case four different mixtures of grasses were used in an effort to determine the most suitable species to be used in range reseeding in these areas.

The Division also initiated an agreement with a resident of Calaveras County to use 500 acres of burned over land as a demonstrational unit in revegetation. The Division intends to seed this area by plane during the first part of November.

EXPENDITURES FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION VEHICLES APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Expenditures for new fire and crew trucks were approved this month by the Department of Finance and purchase estimates have been written by the Operations Section covering 26 fire trucks and 61 crew trucks. The Department of Finance also, this month, recognized the operating problem of the Division created by price advances of various commodities and allocated to the Division an additional sum of $53,152 to meet these increases.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS RECEIVE DEPARTMENT'S APPRECIATION FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION EFFORTS

General Hannum wrote the following letter to Rear Admiral Oscar Badger of the 11th Naval District, San Diego:

It is with deep appreciation that I commend the Navy and Marine Corps for their outstanding cooperation in helping us control forest fires in San Diego County during this last fire season. Although we may still experience a serious fire condition due to the possibility of heavy winds late in the fall, we may generally expect the 1947 fire season to be drawing to a close.

I have been informed that through your able assistance and personal recognition of the destructive power of forest fires, the Navy and the Marine Corps under your command were made available to assist in the control of several serious fires during the past fire season. I have also been informed that the assistance rendered by your officers and men was invaluable.

The State of California is indeed indebted to the Navy and the Marine Corps for helping her meet those emergencies.

ABOUT THE DIVISION

DISTRICT III ROADSIDE EXAMINATION INDICATES SEVERITY OF SMOKER PROBLEM

"On September 27, 1947, a quasi-technical field examination was made in Placer County by representatives of the District Office and Placer County personnel. This study consisted of pacing off a hundred yard strip along Highway 40, between Weimar and Colfax, and counting cigarette butts which had been discarded from passing automobiles.

It was somewhat astounding to find that in the one-hundred yard strip there were found seventy-nine cigarette butts and one cigar butt. By coincidence, at the terminus of the one-hundred yard plot someone had dumped an ash tray containing some twenty to twenty-five butts. These were not counted in the seventy-nine. Also, it was noticed that very few of the butts showed signs of having been "stubbed" out before being discarded. The bulk of them were found along the gravel shoulder of the road but approximately 10% to 15% had landed in the short dry grass bordering the shoulder. It is a fair assumption that these butts have been discarded within the last month as they did not show signs of much weathering. We are not at all sure as to what this proves but it is an indication that many of the road-side fires which have been laid to smokers probably were caused by hot carbon particles emitted from car exhausts, inasmuch as we have not had any roadside fires in this particular area. Since this area was picked quite at random and since an actual count discloses an average of one cigarette butt almost every yard, it would appear that there is a great deal left to do in the way of educating the traveling public."

Emery Sloat
State Forest Ranger

THIS AND THAT FROM DISTRICT IV

The entire District is saddened by the untimely passing of Carric Barger, our District Painter, on October 4th.

Barger, known affectionately as "Pop", aside from being our Painter

was an artist with a deep personal interest in our fire prevention program and took an active part in the preparation of exhibits and prevention signs throughout the District. It was "Pop" Barger who made it possible for us to present the series of 4 x 8 prevention billboards throughout the District featuring Smoky the fire prevention bear.

C. E. Metcalf
Deputy State Forester

Judge Harry Britton of Exeter, California, demonstrated that his court will not look too kindly upon persons found guilty of violations of the State Fire Laws in his court by assessing a total of fines of $1400 against four hunters who refused to fight fire. It all started on September 15 when Ranger Pennington of Tulare County requested the aid of a group of hunters to aid in the Suppressing of the Blue Ridge fire of that date. When the men failed to report for duty they were cited to appear before Judge Britton by Assistant Ranger N. O. Stephens and upon their appearance entered a plea of not guilty and demanded a jury trial. On October 21 they changed their plea to guilty and were fined $350 each, none of which was suspended. Their excuse for not fighting fire was that they preferred to hunt deer, a choice that proved rather costly.

C. E. Metcalf
Deputy State Forester

The mechanical age has at last invaded those most awe inspiring and sometimes dreaded personal interviews apparently so necessary in the selection of State employees. Chief Deputy Clar, upon his arrival in Fresno recently for the purpose of holding interviews, proudly exhibited a device complete with microphones, etc., for the purpose of recording each gasp, moan, or utterance of an applicant and/or those enjoying the party. We can well expect in the not too far future to have an applicant seated in some sort of a machine and upon throwing a switch have him come out card indexed and classified to the metallic accompaniment of whirring motors and grinding gears!!!

J. D. Rafferty
Investigator

It is most gratifying to report no fires during the hunting season. We are indeed very fortunate as a great number of hunters turned out.

The past several days have been spent at the Tulare Fairgrounds preparing a Forestry Booth for the Tulare-Kings Fair, which begins September 16 and ends the night of September 21.

This week the county planning commissioners approved the plan and construction for a headquarters station to be located on the out-skirts of Hanford.

C. E. Lindley
Associate State Forest Ranger

We are wondering if that certain Ranger from that Southern Coastal County in District V ever got the deer he was seeking? We are only positive he didn't get the map we hung on our office door at 5 a.m. at his request recently. Who knows, maybe the guy is still lost!

Due to heavy rains all CDF fire camps, with the exception of those in Tulare County and Western Fresno County, have been closed. Heavy rains, followed by a light snow and the resulting difficulty in servicing the CYA Camp at Mountain Home, necessitated the groups' transfer to Mariposa County where they will be engaged in winter projects.

In the District IV office a "Who Dun It" atmosphere prevailed for a period of about ten days last month. The Mechanic was positive the Deputy had removed a 25 foot trouble lamp from the Mechanic's truck and the Deputy was positive he had given it to a Ranger and the Ranger was positive he hadn't. So the Deputy, with all the finality of one who enjoyed a sustained diet of ground chain, ordered the Investigator to solve the case of the missing lamp- and now! And so being an accommodating Investigator, he stepped out to his car and brought the lamp in.... Now, as Deputies can do no wrong, the problem is how did that Deputy ever figure he had had the lamp.

J. D. Rafferty
Investigator

Following is an excerpt from the Kings County Bulletin published by that County's Chamber of Commerce:

"Curtis E. Lindly, Associate State Forester Ranger for Kings County, has done an outstanding job since coming to Kings County in 1946 in organizing the rural area fire department. Two new fire stations have been built and two more are under consideration. There are at present 16 pieces of fire equipment in the county, six new pieces of equipment have been added in 1946-47.

"According to Associate Ranger Lindley the summer fire hazard has been greatly reduced due to harvesting field crops and the change in climatic conditions. However, do not relax in your precaution and preventative steps because the chances of fire is ever present.

"As winter approaches the high point of fire is in structural and industrial plants. Fire for home use is kept at a minimum during the summer period. Now is the time for you to do some checking to prevent fire around your HOME, BARN, and industrial plants. That old saying, "a stitch in time will save nine", is a good safety rule any time. A little checking TODAY FOR FIRE HAZARDS may save your HOME, BARN, and other property that you have worked so hard to acquire.

"Following are a few safety measures recommended by Associate State Forest Ranger Curtis E. Lindley....."

The article goes on and outlines several precautionary measures that Lindley feels should be taken in the reduction of fires.

Good work, Curt, the California Division of Forestry in Kings County has an enviable record built on "Service".

C. E. Metcalf
Deputy State Forester

TRACTOR TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

In District IV we are now starting a tractor training program to better acquaint the tractor drivers with units they operate. We are dismantling each tractor at the County Headquarters. District Mechanics Springer and Ramsden are doing the work with the assistance of tractor drivers. Complete check of all track rollers, valves, bearings and all worn parts are removed by operators to be repaired at the Allis Chalmers Shop. Replacement is made of all final drive to track rail assembly bolts, some of which are found partially sheared off; overhaul and adjustment of fan and radiator shutters. We feel that aside from putting our equipment in the best of condition our program will pay dividends in better trained operators.

H. G. Ramsden
Auto Mechanic

This is the season when Reports of Performance are the topic of conversation. The State of California has and is employing the best technicians in the country to arrive at the fairest valuation of our employees' ability and performance and, perhaps like in many cases, the answer is so apparent we overlook it. It might be well to heed a lesson learned by the U.S. Army during the war. When it became apparent that men would have to be sent to extreme climates all over the world the best of our medical and scientific authorities were assembled for the purpose of developing a series of tests to determine which men were the most adaptable to extreme cold or heat. All of the experiments met with either failure or mediocre success until one young psychiatrist developed a very simple test which was extremely successful; and that was to merely ask the man which he preferred--hot or cold weather and assign him accordingly. Now, if each employee were given his Report of Performance and asked to fill it our based on his own opinion and knowledge of his work, I am sure with a few changes by a reviewing board we would have a fair valuation of the employee and very few super men. It would be interesting to see the results should any one Department experiment with the above system.

J. D. Rafferty
Investigator

LEGION ADDS TO RECREATIONAL PLEASURES OF FRESNO COUNTY HEADQUARTERS

Recently, through the local Legion Post, the fire crew at Fresno Headquarters received a very fine Westinghouse radio which has been giving the Fresno Headquarters crew many pleasant hours during their stand-by hours. Last year the same Legion Post gave the crew a pool table which has been recently recovered from the profits of a Coco-Cola machine, fines levied for jumping the table, etc. We believe that by having this type of recreation it has helped to keep the crew satisfied and has given them something to occupy their time during the off hours.

A. Roy Bengard
State Forest Ranger

Though Fire Control in Kings County with the CDF is comparatively new, the people are fast becoming aware of the dangers of fire. For instance, this past month several schools have requested the Division of Forestry to inspect their extinguishers and recommend the type best suited to their need. The public is becoming educated to the necessity of fire permits during fire season; also, the grain growers, down in the lake area have shown their appreciation of fire control this season. We would like to give the ranchers on the west side of the county in Zone 2 a big hand as they have been most cooperative in fire prevention this season. "NO STARTS - NO FIRES - NO DAMAGE". In other words, we are very much pleased with the interest and fine cooperation we are receiving in Kings County. Also, the County having an agreement with the State Division of Forestry seems to lend the whole project more prestige.

We are at last starting construction on new buildings at our Hanford Headquarters.

C. E. Lindley
Associate State Forest Ranger

FAIR MANAGER COMPLIMENTS DIVISION EXHIBIT AT MADERA COUNTY FAIR

Mr. J. T. O'Shaughnessy, Secretary-Manager, Madera District Fair wrote the following letter to Arthur Moberg, State Forest Ranger at Madera:

"The Board of Directors of the Madera District Fair wish to express their appreciation for the excellent display your organization constructed on the fair grounds.

It will please you to learn that many people voiced the opinion that the California Forestry exhibit was the finest on the fair grounds.

The Board also wishes to thank Mr. Clayton Hickle, Assistant State Forest Ranger, and the men who assisted him during the fair for the courtesy extended the fair officials and the patrons of the 1947 Madera District Fair".

CASES AND NEWS FROM DISTRICT V

THE CASE OF THE FRISKY COW

Now we have heard everything. A recent fire investigation report from one of District 5 Counties listed person responsibility for fire as a "cow". It seems that members of the Cal. Poly. School at San Luis Obispo were heating tar over an open fire when along came a decendant of Mrs. Oleary's cow and kicked over the tar pot, burning $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of grassland. It has not been decided by the new Assistant Deputy as to what action shall be used, criminal or civil.

THE CASE OF THE GENEROUS FIRE BUG

A recent report emanating from San Luis Obispo gives the following story:

"On October 4, 1947, a gentleman by the name of Charles Ellsworth Perkins arrived at the fair city of Paso Robles by automobile from Southern California. He registered at a local motel and after taking three baths and filling a metal waste paper basket with water, he checked out and rented a room in a hotel. At a local restaurant where he ate, he gave the waitress a $37.62 tip.

Mr. Perkins then decided to inspect the local poultry flocks and visited a small ranch near town where he talked to the lady owner, and was so pleased with this ranch that he promptly burned down a small house. Continuing into town, three fires were set in the river bottom before Mr. Perkins was escorted to the local booby hatch.

On reviewing Mr. Perkins' criminal investigation bureau record, we were amazed, for since 1930 the gentleman has been in and out of jail for drunkenness, insanity, and setting fires. His record is as follows: F.B.I. and C.I.I.B.

P.D. Paso Robles, California	Penal Code 447A
P.D. Oakland, California, July, 1930	Suspicion insanity
P.D. Richmond, California, April, 1937	Violation 502 vehicle fine, $50 6 mos. county jail. Complaint withheld no disposition
State Hospital, Stockton, 1939	Excapee Stockton Hospital
Sheriff, Fresno, May, 1942	Checks, no disposition
P.D. Oakland, May, 1942	Drunk
Sheriff, Alameda, June, 1942	451A Penal Code Fire—found sane, 2 years probation, served probation, released. Case dismissed. Also released from penalties and disabilities resulting from confinement.
Sheriff, Reno, Nevada	Setting fire, Not wanted
Alameda County June 27, 1942	451A Penal Code $75 restitution at $4.25 a month.

Looks like Mr. Perkins has not heard about "Smokey". Last heard of, Mr. Perkins was planning on marrying the waitress he had tipped. No doubt, from his past record, Mr. Perkins will be out soon. Should you see a gentleman touring in your district driving a 1939 Chevrolet Sedan, bearing California license 32-F-583, year of 1947, better get your fire trucks gassed up and ready to go.

The writer recently received a clipping from the Sacramento Union extolling the value of fish heads and mellon seeds as a diet. The clipping states that this has just been discovered by Dr. Pottenger. In this I do not agree, for since the writer has been on a declining pay scale, the above has been his chief diet. I heartily recommend sweet pea seeds as a desert.

Several days ago, a letter came to the District office from one of our rangers complaining that he had received a Dodge Power Wagon but there was no "wench" on it. The ranger further stated that he intended to use the "Wench" in telephone construction this winter where a "wench" would be very desirable.

Anyone knowing a wench that has telephone construction experience, please notify District 5 at once.

Mace Pewtherer
Investigator

SILENT VI SPEAKS FROM ORANGE COUNTY

The News Letter of the Division of Forestry published each month contains very many interesting articles and is worthy of a little contribution now and then. While Orange County has not done its part, we have sent in a few dispatches in the past. We fully intended to get something in, however, we did miss the months of August and September. I had this little article ready for September, but as I failed to mail it, I assume that I am a dollar short and a month behind. However, all of you will readily agree that District VI did have a very good article with the emphasis on Southern California in the August issue which was written by our District Deputy Jim Mace. It took me quite awhile to figure out how he wrote such a wonderful article about Southern California, and to you folks that don't know, I will tip you off. I found out that just prior to his write-up, he had attended some of the big Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce meetings and you all know what they have to say about Southern California. Anyway he sure wrote a wonderful story as all of you Northern people saw and believed? You know, I would also like to say something about District VI, Southern California, but you know it might start an argument and, folks, its no use to argue as that only widens the space of difference in opinion; so you might as well believe in what was said.

The item about Orange County having seven 6 x 6's and no fires! To a person from Orange County, this article needs interpretation as some might think that we dug holes six foot square and six foot deep, you know like a grave, and buried all of our fires. I wasn't going to say anything about these 6 x 6's, but since our Deputy did, well to me it's kind of like getting low on funds and you buy something anyway. Then a few months later you get one of those window envelopes in the mail--the kind that says, "Please Remit". Now that isn't right so I will try to tell you more about them in a modest way. The seven 6 x 6's are large fire trucks which carry 700 gallons of water, and are equipped with Chrysler-Hale pumping units together with a small 80 GPM high pressure pump and all that goes with it. They are in reality ten wheelers, driving on all ten wheels--dual axles in the rear with front wheels pulling too. They are about ten ton jobs. The County secured these trucks primarily for structural protection in small communities, but they certainly do a job in our mountainous area also.

We also have three 2½ Ton 4 x 4's. These are Internationals, single axle jobs in the rear, known as a four-wheel drive, short coupled, carry about 500 gallons of water and equipped with 800 pound Bean high-pressure pumps. We have found them very good also, for any and all types of fires. We also have three 1 ton 4 x 4's which carry 100 gallons of water each, with small 80 GPM gear pump, along the order of the Dodge Power Wagon. We also have a couple of jeeps, one Military and one Civilian. They are very good for their size; and I believe, the new civilian jeep is the best.

Naturally, these trucks cannot stand out in the sun and rain; therefore we are building seven new County fire stations in rural Orange County out of adobe brick with tile roofs, to house such trucks with a meeting room, kitchen, dormitory, etcetera. The buildings are 35 feet wide and 70 feet long. We certainly think they are wonderful buildings. To properly man all the County fire trucks in Zone 3 area within the County, which number approximately forty pieces of equipment, would appear to present quite a problem; however in the past years, we have organized fifteen rural volunteer fire departments. They are of the best and uppermost citizens of each community and do a wonderful job on structural and other fires in the valley area and are always available to assist us on fires in the mountainous areas.

In Orange County, we also have a rescue truck equipped with resuscitator-inhalator-aspirator, self-contained breathing apparatus, hose mask, first aid kit containing heat pads for shock treatment, splints and units of plasma, stretchers, safety belts with rope attached for use in raising or lowering injured, battering ram and wallcutter, CO2 extinguishers, high voltage gloves and wire cutters, 72 cubic foot tank of carbogen and medical gas, 2000 watt portable generator with 500 watt portable lights, back pack emergency acetylene cutting torches, with extra tanks, complete set of flame-proofed turnout clothes, firemen's axes and crowbars, plus many other miscellaneous items such as flashlights, road flares, etc. This truck is also equipped with a sixty gallon booster tank and 150 foot of rubber hose, with 1½" gear pump, to provide protection when cutting torches are being used. Our rescue work in this community in the past years, has saved many lives.

We recently received a Dodge Power Wagon, the same kind that was mentioned in the August News Letter as being in Fresno County with the remark that it "climbs like a goat". That's right, our's does too. We had it in the river bottom, where some of those tall Southern California trees grow, like willows, oaks, sycamores, cottonwoods, etc. and a lot of dry underbrush. In this case we found the 30 foot high flames too much for the small six gallon per minute pump and had to let a couple of those 6 x 6's in with the large streams to suppress the fire.

It is my hope that readers of this article at first thought will not get all excited as I am by no means criticizing this high pressure Bean 'rig on the Dodge Power Wagon. It is wonderful and does a good job in my estimation on light brush and grass fires, but since we have a News Letter whereby we can exchange thoughts, it would appear that an expression from others using this unit on similar fires would be valuable. What have been some of the experiences in other counties throughout the State with this 3-6 GPM high pressure unit?

Jim Mace had some very good points in his August dispatch, especially that one about fire prevention and cutting down the number of fires, like a good felling crew gets a lot of logs down for the buckers and loggers. But, I hope he won't ask me to help explain to the State Forester about the increase in fires. Several years ago I heard something about fire prevention, Oh, way back in the nineteen twenties, and in those days all Forestry agencies yelled for "Help", you know. "Help, Prevent Fires". It did a lot of good.

at the time, but sometimes they say we should change methods. I have been thinking about this a long time and have almost come to the conclusion that perhaps we should change the word from "Help" to "Forget". In other words train the careless people to "Forget to be Careless". I mean to teach and train them to put their cigarettes, etc. in ash trays within their car; then they would "forget" to throw it out the window. Teach and train them to burn their trash in an incinerator in a safe place; then they would "forget" to burn in the dangerous places. Another way that we had some of our people apply the "forget" method where we had six to eight fires a day in certain communities was to use the law enforcement method and run a bunch into court. We noted in a hurry that these communities in question "forgot to be careless" and there has been very few fires since. We really have done a great deal of fire prevention work in this area with our people throughout cooperating to the utmost and have had only about a half dozen fires start within our Zone 1 area this year which were readily suppressed. Naturally, we feel that this is a record and we do have very fire conscious people as a whole.

J. A. Scherman
State Forest Ranger

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY - AIRPLANE CHEMICAL SPRAYING EXPERIMENT IN DISTRICT VI

We are a little late in getting this information to you for the Division's News Letter, but at the time this experiment took place, we were pretty busy on fires; however, we are throwing this on for what it is worth.

During the month of August, the Royal Air Service, a firm located at the Ontario Municipal Airport contacted Chief Moyer of the Ontario Fire Department regards cooperation in carrying out a watershed fire control problem using aircraft.

Through Acting Chief Chambers of the Upland Fire Department a suitable plot of brush covered land was located within the Upland City limits, and arrangements were made to conduct the experiment on 13 August 1947.

Standby-security measures taken by the municipal Fire Chief and State Ranger Skinner; were two (2) patrol pumpers from the city departments and two (2) pumpers furnished by the State Forestry. Also in attendance were observers from the Los Angeles County Fire Warden's Office and the Angeles National Forest.

The aircraft used in this experiment was of the crop-dusting type owned by Mr. P. J. Murray, Airplane Dusting & Spraying Company, 701 C Street, Oxnard, California.

Chemical content of the liquid used in this experiment is unknown to the fire department personnel present; and even though the airplane made several direct and indirect sweeps over the area there was no noticeable effect on the fire which was approximately one (1) acre in size.

Prevailing weather conditions were as follows:

Temp.: 88
Hum. : 18
Wind SW/8
Fuel Mois. 5.5

W. W. Skinner
State Forest Ranger

FORESTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Ralph L. Smith Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., purchased the Deschutes Lumber Company mill at Anderson and 12,000 acres of that company's pine land, plus 39,290 acres from the Red River Lumber Company and cutting rights on 15,687 acres from T. S. and Brooks Walker. All this land supports close to 1-1/3 billion feet. This exchange is of particular interest because the properties involved are adjacent to the Latour State Forest.

WESTERN PINE TREE FARM PROGRAM ADDS MUCH NEW ACREAGE

With the recent addition of thirteen new western pine tree farms the tree growing movement sponsored by the Western Pine Association has been expanded to include six states with 125 units and 2,518,264 acres.

Forestry Digest
October, 1947

NON-SWELLING WOOD DEVELOPED BY CHEMISTS

The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, has announced that a nonswelling wood has been produced by the department's chemists. According to the new method, wood is placed in a "steam bath," the steam being a vapor of pyradine, a coal-tar derivative, and of an acid closely related to that in vinegar. This vapor permeates the cells of the wood, swelling it. But this swelling is permanent. There is no return to the wood's original dimensions.

Forestry Digest
October, 1947

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN WASTE UTILIZATION

Another advance in the utilization of lumber milling wastes was made recently when the Central Point Fuel Company began operation of a portable shaving baler at the Cheney Oregon Lumber Company studding mill at Central Point, Oregon.

Lary Neely, fuel firm proprietor, purchased the equipment from Wally Robinson, Eugene, designer. The machine, which weighs over a ton, presses bales varying from 75 to 100 pounds. Up to 200 bales of fir shavings per day can be produced.

Said to be less costly than straw, the shavings are sold for chicken

litter and bedding for dairy cattle and after such use may be employed for soil aerating and fertilizing. According to Neely, special advantages of the shavings are that they are absorbent and will not pack down.

Forestry Digest
October, 1947

PONDEROSA PINE WASTE MAKES FINE HARDBOARD

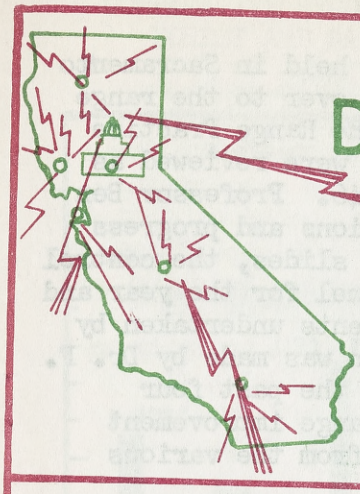
The Oregon Forest Products Laboratory reports conversion of Ponderosa pine waste into a fine hardboard and hopes to perfect a commercially feasible process. The laboratory says the present process will work only on a larger scale than is possible in the eastern Oregon pine country. A million dollar investment and an output of 50 tons a day would be required. The laboratory hopes to develop a smaller scale process which could be used by eastern Oregon mills.

Forestry Digest
October, 1947

FIRE LESSON MUST BE CLOSER TO THE INDIVIDUAL

Noting that the lumber of man-caused fires in Oregon has steadily increased since the close of the war; Charles E. Ogle Executive Secretary of the Keep Oregon Green Association, says that the only way to reduce the number of such fires is to "get the lesson closer to the individual, the people themselves, the traveling public.". He thinks even Keep Oregon Green has a tendency to drift away from the individual. To illustrate, he said that in the early years of the program "we had volunteers out everywhere selling buttons, license plates and other things direct to individuals, and that tended to make those people fire-conscious. We got much of our modest funds in that manner. But it's easier to solicit what money we need from a few industries and individuals, and that has been the trend. The trouble is that by so doing, we lose contact with the individual, the fellow we are trying to educate against throwing lighted cigarettes. Of course we still have a lot of individuals contributing and interested, but we are not getting enough new ones to keep the program rolling right. We have got to get those new ones and keep on getting them without let-up. I believe through our county committees we can do it."

Ogle believes that substantially the same problem is faced in every forested state--that far too many people are careless with burning [illegible] material but can be made less careless most readily by individual approach.



DIVISION OF FORESTRY
NEWS LETTER
STATE DEPT of NATURAL RESOURCES
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

VOL. 6, NO. 11 & 12 W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR Nov. & Dec., 1947

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION LIBRARY

FORESTRY

Among the many New Years resolutions - that most of us have thought about - should have been one concerning this Division's monthly News Letter. It is your Editor's belief that this little publication can be a very useful means of bringing all of us a little closer together. Support of the News Letter this past year has at times been excellent and at times quite poor. We are not at the present time making proper use of the letter and we wont until such time as you men in the field take a more active interest in exchanging a few of your thoughts or a few of the interesting events that occur each month within your area with those in other parts of the State. I appeal to all of you to take a fresh look at the News Letter. If you do not feel it worthwhile, there is little value of expending the time and energy that is now put into the letter. If you think it is worthy of publication, then it behooves you to actively support it. It is a problem for all of us to find enough time to jot down a few lines of interest but unless the effort is made present inadequacy will prevail. Without undue effort District IV this year has almost, without exception, utilized each month's edition to advantage and I would like to personally extend my thanks to personnel in this District for their support. Again this is your News Letter. Its value depends entirely on the use you make of it.

William H. Fairbank, Editor

NELSON AND MCCANLIES ELECTED TO NEW HONORARY POSITIONS

State Forester, DeWitt Nelson was this month elected by members of the Society of American Foresters to one of the nine positions on the Society National Council. Mr. Nelson learned of the honor extended to him by Foresters throughout the U.S. while enroute to the Society's yearly meeting in Minneapolis. The Division, as a whole, expresses its most hearty congratulations to Mr. Nelson.

Alumni

At the annual meeting of the California/Foresters held in Berkeley, December 5, Preston McCanlies, Forest Manager of this Division, was elevated from member to 1948 Vice President. Mac will automatically become President of the Alumni group in 1949. "Califoresters" and Division personnel alike wish "Mac" lots of luck in the new job.

BOARD OF FORESTRY

The November meeting of the Board of Forestry was held in Sacramento on November 13 and 14. The first day of meeting was given over to the range improvement program with Al Spencer as Acting Chairman. The Range Practice Advisory Committee's recommendations of February 16, 1946, were reviewed as was the Board's policy on the subject dated December 6, 1946. Professor Ben Madsen of the University of California reported on the actions and progress of this committee. Ted Jacobsen reviewed, with the aid of slides, the control burning and reseeding experiences of Division field personnel for the year and Dr. Merten Love explained slides showing reseeding experiments undertaken by the College of Agriculture. A rather lengthily explanation was made by Dr. F. J. Veihmeyer of erosion experiments carried on by him over the past four years. Much interest was shown in the discussion of the range improvement program by all those attending including livestock people from the various parts of the State.

On Friday the Board discussed the problems, methods of administration, and the development of a general administrative policy for the Mendocino Woodlands Recreational Area recently acquired by this Division from the U.S. Government. State Forester Nelson reviewed the 1948-49 Fiscal Year Budget, explained the Christmas Tree patrol and checking policy for 1947 and reviewed proposed management plans for the LaTour State Forest in Shasta County.

The Board of Forestry did not hold a December meeting but has scheduled a January meeting in San Francisco on the 15th of that month. The agenda for the meeting includes an explanation of recent developments in the 40-hour week plan, a consideration of the acquisition of State school lands and exchange for consolidation purposes, further discussion on the Mendocino Woodland Recreational use problem, a report on the budget hearing, and a summary of recent actions involving the construction of the forest products laboratory at the University of California.

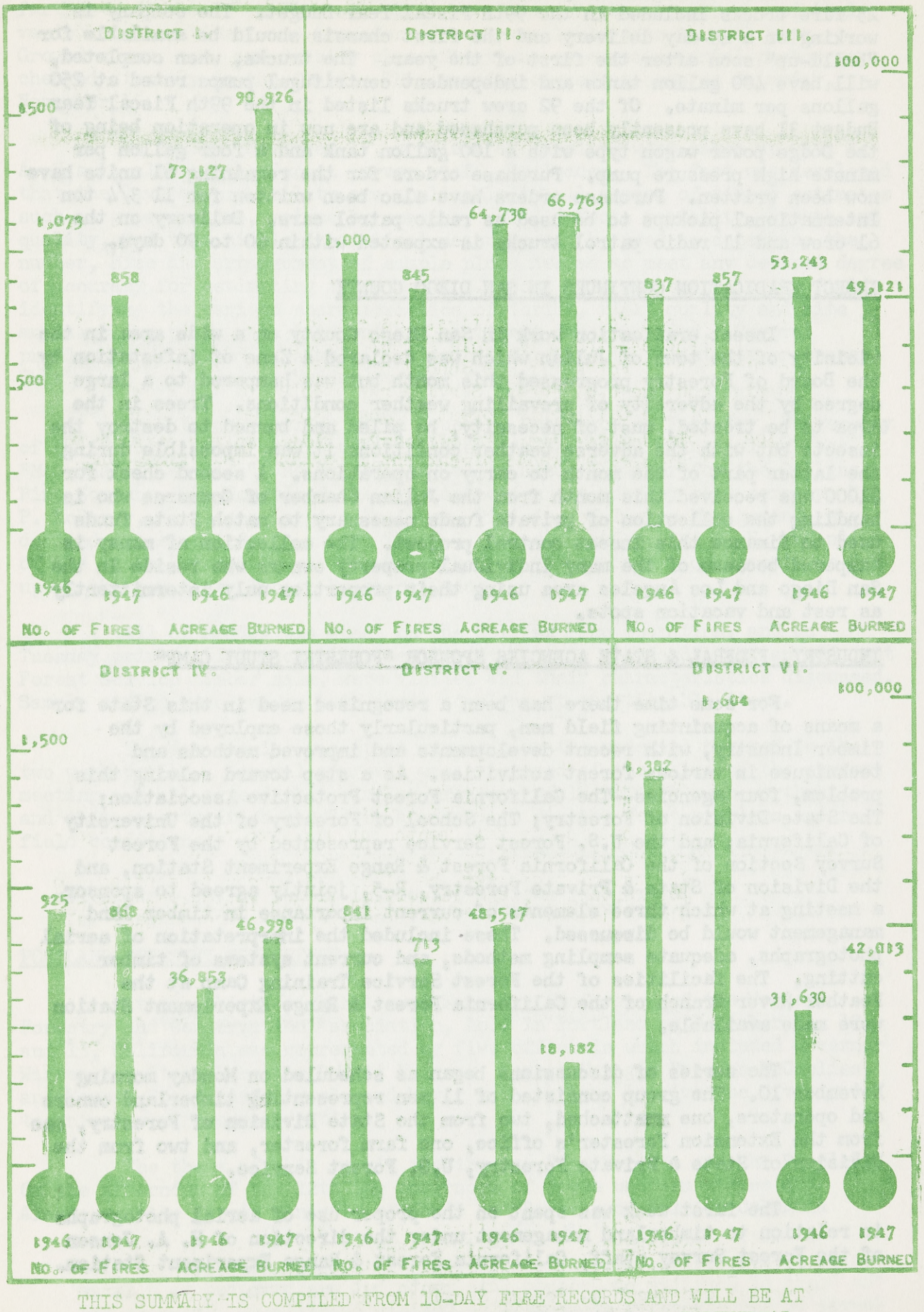
FOREST PRACTICE RULE BOOKLETS NOW COMPLETE

Received this month from the State Printer were Forest Practice Rule Booklets covering the three remaining Districts, Redwood, North Sierra Pine, and Coast Range Pine and Fir. The Forest Manager's Office is presently distributing the booklets to timber operators in the various districts and to administrative offices of this Division.

DIVISION RECEIVES RADIO FREQUENCY CHANNELS

As a result of the Federal Communications Commission meeting on November 17 to 20 in Washington, D.C. forestry and conservation organizations throughout the U.S. were allocated frequency channels on the 152-162 MC band. Through a special dispension the Division also received frequencies within this band especially adapted to the operation of our mobile and ground stations with repeater stations. In the range the Division received an assignment of 153.41 and 153.45 MC frequency for use by our mobile and ground stations and the 161.55 and the 161.67 MC channels for our repeaters. With this definite allocation of frequency bands the Division is presently going ahead with the purchase of some 116 mobile units, 9 repeaters, and 8 repeater receivers that are a part of the 99th Fiscal Year Budget. Bids will be open January 14 for the mobile units and requisitions have been prepared and are being processed on repeater equipment. Also the Division is now in a position to modify the 172 units now in field use to the new frequency channels before the start of the next fire season.

COMPARATIVE RECORD 1946-1947 - FIRE OCCURRENCE ACREAGE BURNED
FOREST AND RANGE FIRES - JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31
-STATE AND COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY AREAS-



THIS SUMMARY IS COMPILED FROM 10-DAY FIRE RECORDS AND WILL BE AT VARIANCE WITH THE FINAL YEARLY SUMMARY COMPILED FROM INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORTS.

NEW AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

General Motors Corp was the successful bidder on the chassis for 25 fire trucks included in the 99th Fiscal Year Budget. The company is working on a 45-day delivery and the first chassis should be available for "build-up" soon after the first of the year. The trucks, when completed, will have 400 gallon tanks and independent centrifugal pumps rated at 250 gallons per minute. Of the 92 crew trucks listed in the 99th Fiscal Year Budget 31 have presently been purchased and are now in operation being of the Dodge power wagon type with a 100 gallon tank and a four gallon per minute high pressure pump. Purchase orders for the remaining 61 units have now been written. Purchase orders have also been written for 11 3/4 ton International pickups to be used as radio patrol cars. Delivery on the 61 crew and 11 radio patrol trucks is expected within 60 to 90 days.

INSECT ERADICATION CONTINUES IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Insect eradication work in San Diego County on a wide area in the vicinity of the town of Julian which was declared a Zone of infestation by the Board of Forestry progressed this month but was hampered to a large degree by the adversity of prevailing weather conditions. Trees in the area to be treated, must of necessity, be piled and burned to destroy the insects but with the adverse weather conditions it was impossible during the latter part of the month to carry on operations. A second check for $1000 was received this month from the Julian Chamber of Commerce who is handling the collection of private funds necessary to match State funds used to finance this insect control project. The collection of money is hampered because of the many individual property owners who reside in the San Diego and Los Angeles area using their properties only intermittently as rest and vacation spots.

INDUSTRY, FEDERAL & STATE AGENCIES SPONSOR "FORESTRY STUDY CAMP"

For some time there has been a recognized need in this State for a means of acquainting field men, particularly those employed by the Timber Industry, with recent developments and improved methods and techniques in various forest activities. As a step toward solving this problem, four agencies--The California Forest Protective Association; The State Division of Forestry; The School of Forestry of the University of California; and the U.S. Forest Service represented by the Forest Survey Section of the California Forest & Range Experiment Station, and the Division of State & Private Forestry, R-5, jointly agreed to sponsor a meeting at which three elements of current importance in timber land management would be discussed. These included the interpretation of aerial photographs, adequate sampling methods, and current systems of timber cutting. The facilities of the Forest Service Training Camp at the Feather River Branch of the California Forest & Range Experiement Station were made available.

The series of discussions began as scheduled on Monday morning November 10. The group consisted of 11 men representing timberland owners and operators, one unattached, two from the State Division of Forestry, one from the Extension Forester's office, one farm forester, and two from the Division of State & Private Forestry, U.S. Forest Service.

The first week was spent on the proper use of aerial photographs in relation to timberland management under the direction of H. A. Jensen of the Forest Survey staff, California Forest & Range Experiment Station.

Subjects included the mechanics of aerial photography, the advantages and disadvantages of the use of aerial photos, the individual development of the best stereoscopic practices, classification of vegetative cover with further refinements of five age-class and five density groupings, and their various combinations, and transfer of such available data to work maps. Ground cover, age, and density classifications on certain aerial photos were checked directly in the field. This session closed at noon on Saturday, November 15.

On Monday, November 17, problems of sampling were taken up with A. A. Hasel, also of the Forest Survey staff, as leader. The fact was developed that the laws of probability are applicable to all phases of timber estimates such as gross volume, volume by species, cull, defect, mortality, growth and quality, and that simple statistical measures may be used to determine the number, size and arrangement of sample plots needed to meet any desired degree of accuracy for estimating those factors. Some time was spent in the field identifying the various characteristics of thrift, risk, quality and site and sampling plots were laid out and pertinent data recorded. Several problems were solved by simple statistical formulae to illustrate processes. This phase concluded on Friday evening November 21.

On Saturday morning Myron Krueger, Professor of Forestry, University of California, acted as discussion leader for the third principal subject, "Methods of Cutting." He introduced Waller Reed, Forester for the Collins Pine Company, who described the risk selection cut used by that company; R. P. McRorey, Assistant Logging Engineer, Division of Timber Management, who defined the standards in use by the U.S. Forest Service; and P. H. McCanlies of the State Forester's staff, who talked on the minimum requirements as set up by the new State Forest Practice Codes.

All of Monday was spent on the Collins Pine operation, and on Tuesday private timber cuttings meeting State code standards, and an adjacent Forest Service timber sale, were visited and their characteristics discussed. Sample strips were run on both areas to clear up questionable items.

Tuesday evening was spent summarizing the material covered in the two week period. General approval was expressed of the value of the current meeting and all agreed that similar programs would be very much worthwhile and that opportunities should be arranged to discuss joint problems under field conditions.

Paul Kevin
U.S. Forest Service

PORTLAND FORESTRY CONFERENCE

At the thirty-eighth Annual Forestry Conference of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, held in Portland on December 11, 12, and 13, California was represented by five officials which included Governor Warren and State Forester DeWitt Nelson. Forest Manager Preston McCanlies, and Forest Technicians Arvola and Meyer were on hand to give the Division's technical staff representation.

The theme of this year's meeting was "The Forests and The People". On the afternoon of the 12th the governors of seven western states and Alaska and the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests of British Columbia

addressed the conference. For each of their separate regions these honorable gentlemen of state presented an account of their jurisdictional forest conditions outlined the public conservation programs of their particular administrations and gave note to the potential requirements for natural resources associated with the ultimate economic development of their political domains.

Thursday's and Friday's sessions included numerous ten and fifteen minute speeches by eminent members of industry, trade groups, protection associations, state and federal government agencies and forestry school faculties. These talks were primarily devoted to enlarging upon the idea of necessary cooperation between industry and government, expanding concepts of better forest practice and expounding upon the facts, records and needs of improved forest management, with emphasis on sustained yield and forest protection. Statistics were given by the various public agencies which hold appreciable amounts of western forest lands to indicate the degree of success and current status of their particular sustained forest production programs.

Fire prevention methods, fire bombing experiments, developments in fire fighting equipment, statistics of the past fire season and the needs of the fire weather forecasting service were among the subjects also covered by various speakers.

Saturday morning there was a very excellent exhibit of improved fire control equipment which was displayed at the Sellwood Shops of the U.S. Forest Service.

The conference this year was reported to have been an outstanding success both from the standpoints of attendance and interest and because of the considerable quantities of valuable information exchanged by the many active and notable participants. The reports on forestry progress made during the past year were most encouraging to all professional foresters who attended.

Incidentally, State Forester Nelson did an excellent job of telling the group what it will take in the way of modifications and refinements to give our forest protection agencies the kind of fire weather service they can hope for some day.

H. P. Meyer
Forest Technician

ABOUT THE DIVISION

DIRECTOR EXTENDS DIVISION PERSONNEL NEW YEAR GREETINGS

The Director desires to extend to the members of the Division of Forestry, both those in the field as well as those in the headquarters office, his best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. He deeply appreciates their faithful performance of duty during the past year in the service of the State and bespeaks continuance in the coming year of efforts for continued improvement.

Warren T. Hannum, Director
Natural Resources

DISTRICT I CUTS POLES FOR ROADSIDE SIGN PROGRAM

"The first step in the State-wide project of erecting fire prevention signs along California highways was carried out in November, with the harvesting of 600 poles from the Caspar Tract in Mendocino County.

"Under the direction of Tobe Arvola and Paul Furbush, the poles were cut, yarded and hauled to points on all-year roads by a five-man crew, consisting of one man from each county in the district. This phase of the project required eleven working days to complete.

"The poles were taken from a freshly logged area within the tract which is currently in the process of acquisition by the State as the Jackson State Forest. The cutting was strictly a salvage operation, involving trees that had been injured or downed in the logging, suppressed trees, and others having a heavy accumulation of slash at the base.

"The species used were lowland White fir, Douglas fir and redwood. At the time of this writing, the task of transporting the poles to Sterling City is under way.

"The poles were cut to 12' lengths, with varying diameters running from 6" tops to 12" butt ends.

"The most difficult feature was that of yarding the poles to the road over the heavy logging slash. This was accomplished by use of a one-half inch cable and winch mounted on a power wagon. Loading was done by hand, for which the foremen and truck drivers turned 'logger' deserve commendation for a tough detail well done."

F. H. Raymond
Deputy State Forester

THIS AND THAT FROM DISTRICT IV

In checking releases ear-marked for the Forestry News Letter, it appears as if District IV's many reporters who have been so faithful in submitting material have lapsed into a pre-holiday lethargy. So, in behalf of our entire organization, I would like to extend through the columns of this News Letter to all our fellow workers in all the Districts throughout the State Season's Greetings and best wishes for many years to come. I believe, and I am sure that all of our fellow workers will concur, that we of the Division have set a high standard for unity and harmony within ourselves, and with such cooperation our value as public servants is greatly enhanced.

C. E. Metcalf
Deputy State Forester

We in Fresno County have found that at least one of our Lookouts has other uses other than spotting fires. On October 22, 1947, our Bear Mountain Lookout spotted a man in the foothills with a gun. The deer season being closed, he kept watch on this man. After some time, the Lookout heard a shot, kept watch on this area, and a little time after the shot was fired, he saw a man leaving the area.

The Division of Fish and Game was notified and the next day they picked up the two men responsible, after watching the spot where the deer was killed. These men were taken to court and each drew a fine of $200 and one year probation.

A few days after the above incident, this same Lookout saw a car leaving the road, drive across a field to a clump of oaks. Soon after, a man was seen leaving the field and going back to the road. These actions seemed strange to Mr. Waller, the Lookout on duty, so reported it to the Highway Patrol. They made a check on this car and it was found to be stolen.

Mr. Waller, who has been on lookout duty every year for the past 14 years both for the State and U. S. Forest Service, has become very alert to any suspicious actions that may occur around his area of visibility and has been commended for the action he took.

A. Roy Bengard
State Forest Ranger

MOUNTAIN HOME TRACT CLOSED FOR WINTER

The work camp on Maountain Home Tract was closed for the winter on November 21, 1947. A small CDF crew had been maintained on the Tract after bringing out the CYA Spike Camp on October 31st, in order that additional work might be accomplished on road construction and on the new personnel quarters. This permitted completion of the new road into Bear Creek Camp to a stage where it is passable for travel; the new mess hall and barracks will require only water connections for spring occupancy; and the personnel building is approximately one-half finished. In addition, Foreman George Silvas and a small crew did a fine job of cleaning up debris from post operations in the Methuselah Basin and relocated the trail from the summit Road to the Bigtree known as "Methuselah".

L. T. Burcham,
Assistant Forest Technician

AROUND DISTRICT V

WILD WEST SHOW ON CHRISTMAS DAY

Shortly after lunch on Christmas Day, Forestry Truck Driver, Jack W. Monk, who is stationed at Bradley Suppression Station, was called out into the yard by, as he thought, a passing motorist only to find out that it was a police officer in hot pursuit of two escaped convicts. He at once deputized Monk, handed him a 38 Cal revolver, and they were on their way. The following story is as told by Jack Monk to Ranger Austin and Investigator Pewtherer:

"On December 25, 1947, at approximately 2:10 p.m. a Mr. Flower, public peace officer at Paso Robles, California, called me from the Forestry Building in Bradley, California, and immediately deputized me to drive his auto and armed me with a .38 cal. revolver advising me that we were after two escaped convicts headed north on Highway 101.

"We first contacted these two criminals about three miles south of San Ardo, California, but were unable to stop them as we had a badly damaged

tire. We therefore followed the convicts until they stopped at the Chevron Gas Station in San Ardo. Upon stopping at the pumps, Mr. Flower and I at a distance of approximately 50 feet stopped our auto, stepped out and immediately summoned the two convicts to step from their auto. While Mr. Flower was in full view and at the second summons by Mr. Flower one man stepped from the auto and instantly fell to the ground leveling his rifle at us and in the course of events shots had begun to be exchanged by both sides - Mr. Flower and myself being in the open. At the next moment I had emptied the five shots from my .38 cal. revolver in the direction of the criminals and at this time am not sure if any one of my five shots found contact with any one or both of the two criminals. With my ammunition spent I retreated to cover behind a telephone booth where three men had been cleaning their rifles that they had just finished using in target practice. Through persuasion I obtained one of the men's rifles, a 3030 Winchester Carbine, and loaded same and during this time Mr. Flower had taken refuge behind the car we had ridden in but ran out of ammunition. One or both of the criminals continued firing at Mr. Flower as he proceeded to where I was---having again to expose himself to the criminals firing but nevertheless made the cover and asked me to put a tourniquet on his leg which was bleeding badly from wounds received from the criminals firing at him.

"After I applied the tourniquet I proceeded to continue the fight but one man had decided evidently to drive off from the scene and I was able to fire four or five shots which did not stop the car. One criminal lay wounded on the ground so Mr. Flower and I were going to have a private party drive him to medical aid in King City but as were departing from the scene I saw the wounded man stir. I therefore stood guard over him keeping curious bypassers out of the way. I disarmed the wounded man and waited for police officers to arrive and release me to come back to duty.

"In the meantime the driver criminal of the escaping car was stopped by a bartender resident of San Ardo and took refuge in Mr. Rosenberg's house which was unoccupied at the time. Police officers and State Highway Patrolmen soon arrived and had the entire situation in hand and I proceeded back to duty at Bradley with my brother, Howard Monk, who had come after me in an auto."

No doubt Jack Monk will remember Christmas Day 1947 for a long time to come.

However, it is understood by the writer that a careful inspection of the car used by the escaped convicts failed to disclose it as being the property of District VI.

Mace Pewtherer, Investigator

Recently Rangers A. O. Gossett and Lester H. Gum of District V were displaying shiny new Plymouth Sedans.

Both Gossett and Gum were overjoyed with their cars, Gossett for the reason that in the past few years he has responded to fires in everything from a covered wagon to a bicycle. No doubt the Grange in San Luis Obispo County will also join with Gossett in a letter of thanks for since retiring the old car they again can purchase baling wire. Of the two, I believe Gum is the best pleased as his Plymouth is a Robin Egg Blue color and as soon as

the radio antenna is installed complete with foxtail, he will be the envy of every zuit suiter in Watsonville.

Mace Pewtherer, Investigator

It is indeed with interest that I read Chairman Rafferty's report on a new machine that Chief Deputy Clar has to assist him in the personal interview of future employees of the Division of Forestry. Truly this is a mechanical age. Now if Deputy Clar could collaborate with Chairman Rafferty and devise a machine that you could drop an investigator in and he would come out with a salary increase, I am sure that a shrine would be erected in their memory.

Mace Pewtherer, Investigator

A recent article by Ranger Emery Sloat in News Letter proclaiming Highway 40 near Colfax as a mecca for cigarette butts, no doubt will start a stampede of San Francisco "Skid Row" to the Mother Lode country that should surpass the "days of 49". You don't suppose this is a recruiting idea of Sloats for future firefighters. Well at least the boys in District III can't holler about tobacco being scarce during the everwidening interval between pay days.

Mace Pewtherer, Investigator

FORESTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD

WESTERN PINE FORESTRY

(The following remarks, indicative of the progress of industrial forestry in the western pine region, were extracted from a statement by Stuart Moir, forester for the Western Pine Association, Portland, Ore. to the House of Representatives Committee on Public Lands at a hearing in Redding, California in September.)

The western pine industry consists of over 1500 mills of all classes with an investment of approximately $950,000,000 in lands and timber. The normal annual production is 5 billion board feet of lumber with a value of about $210,000,000. The industry employs about 60,000 persons with an annual payroll of over $100,000,000.

The industry's plants — large and small — are scattered over the 12 western states, about 35 percent of the continental area of the United States.

The progress of industrial forestry in this vast region can be illustrated by a brief description of the organized industry program in the western pine region. Here is the western pine forest policy statement:

"The Western Pine Association reaffirms its belief in the principles of conservation and the continuous production of forest crops. It believes that self-regulation is a necessary part of the successful management of privately owned timberlands. Such statutory regulations, as are found necessary, based on industry experience, should be obtained only through state laws.

"1. It urges upon its members adherence to the rules of forest practice adopted by the Association State Forest Practice Committees which are designed to help protect the forest from fire, insects and disease, to provide for the regrowth of the forest and to manage and to operate the forests with the ultimate objective of the continuous production of forest crops.

"2. It recommends to forest owners and forest industries that they cooperate with appropriate public and private conservation agencies in formulating forest practice rules for continuous forest production, based on the tested experience of forest owners, adapted to the state and suitable for incorporation in a forestry code to be administered under appropriate state law and where necessary encourage the establishing and maintaining of an agency qualified to administer such forestry code."

This policy is implemented in a vigorous, effective manner. Active State Forest Practice Committees, which have been functioning for the past ten years, coordinate their efforts through a regional Forest Conservation Committee. In each state rules of forest practice have been developed which are designed to attain local application of the objectives set forth in the policy statement. Good forest practice is a local matter and these practices are based upon local needs and experience recognizing such widely different conditions of topography, climate and growth as exist between the twelve western states.

A recent survey to determine the extent of application of forestry to industry lands in the region showed that 22 percent of the lands were under forest management. On 75 percent of the land the accepted forest practices, required to leave the lands productive, were carried out and only on 3 percent of the lands were no adequate forest practices applied. This record is indicative of the extent to which forestry is applied to western pine lands today.

A further indication of the industry's concern with forestry is the growing interest in tree farms. The record today shows 126 tree farms of varying sizes from 22 acres to 554,000 acres - totaling 2,525,352 acres of privately owned forest lands. These tree farms are all a part of the greatly expanding American tree farm system which extends from coast to coast.

Throughout the western pine industry 85 or more technically trained foresters are employed in the management and operation of timber properties. All this is evidence that industrial forestry is on the march, making tremendous strides forward.

Forestry News
November, 1947

TIMBER USED IN COAL MINES

Miles J. Ferree of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station reports that anthracite mines in Pennsylvania use nearly one cubic foot of wood for every ton of coal they produce. This proportion of wood needed by the coal mines seems to be increasing steadily.

A recent survey showed that 28 million cubic feet of round timbers and 65 million board feet of rough lumber were consumed by the mines in 1943. In that year 44 million tons of anthracite were deep-mined. This implies an

average consumption of 0.64 cubic feet of round timbers and 1.5 board feet of lumber for every ton of coal produced. These figures add up to 0.97 cubic feet of wood for every ton of coal.

Forestry News
November, 1947

TREE PLANTING IN KOREA

Conservation minded people in the United States might well take notice of the reforestation program in poverty stricken Korea. This country, with a total area of 22 million acres, less than that of the State of Wisconsin, has been planting rings around any of the individual states in America.

Approximately 90 million trees were planted in 1947, which was practically a duplicate of the 1946 program. During the prewar Japanese regime as high as 200 million trees were planted in an attempt to reforest the mountain slopes of Korea. The country had been in the process of denudation for centuries until the event of Japanese rule in 1905. Under the latter's administration the forests had been built up until the demands of the Manchurian episode in 1931, since which time heavy cutting has taken place.

Practically all the planting program since Liberation has been subsidized by the national and provincial governments. In future years only partial subsidy can be expected, possibly 20 to 50 percent depending on the ownership of the areas. South Korea cannot supply its normal timber requirements at present and must adopt a forceful reforestation program if it is to overcome some of its current economic difficulties.

Forestry News
November, 1947

DOUGLAS FIR TREE FARMS

Addition of 227,184 acres to existing tree farms in Oregon and Washington, and the certification of a new tree farm of 3,795 acres in Washington was announced last month by Warren G. Tilton, Forest Engineer for the Joint Committee on Forest Conservation, representing the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the Pacific Northwest Loggers Association.

The newcomer in the ranks of the 78 tree farms in the Douglas-fir region-and one of the most histori-is the Olney Creek tree farm, owned by the Port Blakely Mill Company, in Snohomish County, Washington.

"Nothing dramatizes the forest future of the Pacific Northwest more persuasively than establishment of a permanent managed forest unit by this company," Tilton said. "The Port Blakely Mill Company has been in business since 1864. It was operating during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. Now its plans embrace a sound forest program for one hundred years to come."

The Oregon tree farm area is 633,165 acres. Tree farms in Washington total 1,852,513 acres. The total for the entire Douglas-fir region of the two states is 2,485,678 acres.

Forestry News
November, 1947

PROJECTS FOR STUDY UNDER RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT

Development of new and increased uses of farm-grown timber and ways to get better service from wood products made from such timber has been approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for study under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. The work will be carried on by the Forest Service largely at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. E. A. Meyer is administrator of the new act.

Several specific types of activity are contemplated, the objects of which are as follows: improvement in methods of using lumber from woodlots in farm buildings; develop and test equipment that will permit farmers to get their own logs converted into a more finished type of lumber; improved chemicals and ways of applying them to preserve posts and other timber produced and used on the farm; determine possibilities for making pulp from farm-grown northern and southern hardwood species and suitable outlets for pulp and paper; better paints and painting practices for farm structures; new small-scale methods for hydrolyzing wood in the production of molasses and yeast for livestock feed.

Forestry News
December, 1947

KRUG REPORTS HEAVY ALASKA FIRE DAMAGE

Fire damage to more than 1,135,930 acres of Alaskan timber land during the past season was indicated in estimates released recently by Secretary of the Interior Krug. An estimated 1,500,000,000 board-feet of standing timber, valued at $1,500,000 was destroyed by the eight major fires which were in the Kenai Peninsula area, 421,000 acres; Dubli River, 250,000; Salcha River, 150,000; Salmon River, 100,000; Tazlina area, 100,000; John River, 75,000; Porcupine River, 16,000; and Big Delta, 5,000 acres.

A dry spring and early summer in the area greatly increased the hazard and reduced the possibility of control once the fires started. Additional fires are thought to have been started by the carelessness of the increasing number of visitors to the area. The fact that certain of the fires were in almost inaccessible areas reduced the chances of effective control.

Forestry Digest
November, 1947

NATIONAL FORESTS SET NEW TIMBER CUT RECORD

The timber cut from the national forests in the quarter ending September 30 totaled 1,127,000,000 board feet, an increase of 24 million board feet above the amount cut in the same quarter last year, the United States Forest Service has reported. The cut was the largest ever registered in any one quarter on national forests. The quarter just ended is the fifth consecutive one in which the timber cut has been above that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The bulk of the increase in the quarterly cut this year came from Washington and Oregon which showed an increase of 55 million board feet, the 11 southern states south of Virginia which showed a gain of 10 million, and Alaska which recorded an increase of 16 million feet. These gains offset a significant decrease of 43 million feet in California and slight

drops in some of the other forest regions.

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APPRAISAL SHOWS PULPWOOD USE BELOW GROWTH

The first nationwide forest resource appraisal shows that the yearly growth of pulpwood in the United States is about twice the amount used, and that pulpwood now standing, totaling more than a billion and a half cords, is approximately 100 times the yearly consumption. Annual growth is 32,414,000 cords and in 1946, consumption was only 17,803,000 cords. John B. Woods, who directed the appraisal, told the House newsprint committee that his findings show the United States can become self-sustaining in ten years as far as paper and newsprint are concerned. Enough wood pulp can be produced in a decade to provide adequate supplies of newsprint at a lowered cost to every publisher in this country, according to Woods.

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SWEET GUM PRODUCTION, A NEW FOREST INDUSTRY

A new forest industry has developed in the past decade in Alabama and adjoining states--the production of storax or sweet gum. Storax is the fragrant, balsamic gum that exudes from the bark of the sweetgum tree. Used in medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, as an incense, for perfuming powders and soaps and to flavor tobacco, it was formerly imported from China and Asia Minor. The rapid rise of storax production in this country dates from 1937, the year China was invaded by the Japs. The method of working the sweetgums for storax is much like turpentining except that no cups are needed as the gum adheres to the cuts and must be scraped off. It must then be carefully melted, strained, and packed for shipment. Each tree produces from one-half to one pound of gum a year for 3 to 5 years, and one man can operate 1,500 to 2,000 trees a year.

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MANZANITA BEING USED TO MAKE BUTTONS

The lowly manzanita of southern Oregon, heretofore considered of value only as watershed protection, seems to be making a place in the commercial world in the shape of buttons for feminine wear. The product is being manufactured by Baxter Kavanaugh and Herbert Houston of Ashland.

Because green manzanita is difficult to dry only dead boughs which have cured naturally may be used. The result is a hard glossy product with the round shape of the Manzanita bough, a ruby red center and yellow edge.

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NEW WEED KILLER FOR SOUTHERN PINE NURSERIES

An amazingly effective mineral spirits weed-killing spray promises to save 22 southern state and federal forest tree nurseries more than

$100,000 in weeding costs next year and to practically eliminate the costly hands and knees weed pulling job in those nurseries has been announced by J. Herbert Stone, U. S. regional forester of Atlanta. The saving is one year alone in the South will be enough to pay for the growing of 20,000,000 additional trees. Stone visualizes the adoption of this southern discovery by government and private pine tree nurseries all over the nation.

The herbicide is ordinary dry cleaning fluid.

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PROCTOR ANNOUNCES CHARCOAL PILOT PLANT

If present plans materialize, the Oregon forest products laboratory at Oregon State College, the Bonneville power administration and private industry will join in sponsorship of a pilot plant aimed at producing charcoal from wood waste, Dr. Phimster B. Proctor, technical director at the laboratory, said recently.

The pilot plant will be located at Oregon State College and will concentrate principally on use of sawdust as a source for charcoal, usable in metallurgical and similar industries. Eastern firms have already indicated interest in developments in this area, if the charcoal proves practical, Dr. Proctor said.

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ALEXANDER MAKES FUNGICIDE FROM REDWOOD BARK

A highly potent and effective fungicide has been developed from redwood bark by John Alexander, president of the Sequoia Products Company at Eureka, California. The new product is made from the dust discarded in the manufacture of fiber insulation and Palco wool, products of redwood bark which have attained major importance in recent years.

It was Alexander who first developed the use of redwood bark dust for a garden mulch which not only provides a permanently spongy surface to aerate the roots of plants but also wards off disease and fungi which might otherwise attack them.

To date the outstanding use of the new fungicide is by wineries for getting rid of mold on the redwood tanks containing wine. By scraping the tanks clean and applying a concentrate diluted to as little as one part in 400, Swiss Colony has been able to keep the mold off their wine tanks for the past two years.

Alexander's plant, which was originally designed for the manufacture of the mulch, was destroyed by fire this year. It is now being rebuilt for the production of the fungicide as the major product with mulch and insulation as side lines.

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SPRINGFIELD ALCOHOL PROJECT GIVEN UP

The Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Company has terminated its lease on the ethyl alcohol plant at Springfield, Oregon, and waived option to purchase the plant from the RFC. Thus, ends this first chapter in a serious attempt to produce alcohol on a large scale from Douglas fir wood waste. RFC, which provided most of the money for the project, has assumed charge and is expected to turn the plant over to the War Assets Administration for final disposal.

After producing a fair quantity of 190 proof ethyl alcohol in test runs, it was found that the Springfield works required further expenditure of funds to iron out a number of technical difficulties to permit profitable operations. After investing some $200,000 in the project, it was the decision of the lumber group not to proceed further.

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GLASSOW TO HEAD NLMA

A. J. Glassow, of Bend, Oregon, was elected president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association at its 45th annual meeting of stockholders and board of directors at the Palmer House, Chicago, November 16-19. Glassow, who succeeds C. Arthur Bruce, Memphis, Tennessee, is vice president and general manager of Brooks-Scanlon, Incorporated, Bend, Oregon.

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WEST COAST INDUSTRIES START BIG TREE PLANTING JOB

Field planting of 5,500,000 seedlings from the forest industries tree nursery at Nisqually, Washington on forest lands owned by lumber, pulp and plywood manufacturers has already begun and will be concluded by early spring, it has been announced by the joint committee on forest conservation of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and Pacific Northwest Loggers Association. Aim of the tree nursery, now in its sixth year, is to provide a minimum of 6,000,000 seedlings yearly for restocking of fire-denuded forest lands in the Douglas fir region of western Washington and Oregon. It was emphasized by Warren G. Tilton, forest engineer for the committee, that more than 90 per cent of the 15,000,000 acres now growing future forests in the Douglas fir region were reseeded naturally, and that hand planting is necessary only in isolated cases.

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AGRICULTURE'S LONG-RANGE FORESTRY PROGRAM

Public control of cutting is included in the Department of Agriculture's long-range forestry program as presented to the house committee on agriculture and sub-committee of the senate committee on agriculture and forestry on October 7.

Addressing the two committees on the subject of "Conservation and Land Use Adjustments," O.V. Wells, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, presented the following three-point program of the department to effectuate a long-range policy of abundance:

1. A series of aids to private owners which would include technical aids to timberland owners; a federally sponsored forest credit system; forest cooperatives; accelerated planting; adequate fire protection; efficient insect and disease control; and advisory service to aid states in the improvement of forest tax laws and their administration.

2. Public control of cutting and other forest practices on private lands sufficient to stop forest destruction and to keep these lands reasonably productive.

3. Intensified development and management of the national forests for timber, range, recreation, and wildlife.

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OREGON'S FOREST FIRE LOSSES REDUCED IN 1947

The area burned in Oregon, up to September 15, was only 3,483 acres as compared with 6,855 acres for the same period in 1946. Similarly this year's fires numbered only 508 as compared with 642 last year.

Keep Oregon Green, the statewide organization which has won an enviable reputation through its educational work aimed at preventing forest fires receives much of the credit for the enviable record. This year's mark is considered exceptionally good because there were perhaps three times as many persons in the woods as last year, thus increasing the potential hazard. The low fire loss thus is attributed to cooperation by the public, which was constantly reminded to "Keep Oregon Green" by being careful with fire.

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WOOD FROM BACTERIA, CHEMICALS, WOOD FLOUR

The production of "test tube timber" has been claimed by a Scottish firm, whose product has been named Castwood. The timber is produced by chemical methods using bacteria and wood flour as basic materials. A test tube of bacteria and a handful of wood flour produced a considerable quantity of this synthetic wood which has been fully tested for strength and durability.

The material can be grained, is stronger than oak and can also take on a high polish. It can be molded to any design, swan, drilled, screwed, turned or planed. Three Companies are presently being formed for the exploitation of the process. Bailie Gardner is managing director with headquarters at Princes House, Piccadilly, London.

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